Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO. 223 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Port via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Nikotine" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bomaby.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING,

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

D. H. WILSON.
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING,

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,70,050/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,93,950/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. O. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL.
Acting General Manager

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of landed property at Bhandari Street advertised to take place To-day is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE MILL STORES. OF FAZULBHOY, PEARL, PABANEY, CURRIMBHOY AND CRESCENT MILLS AND THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYING AND PRINTING WORKS LTD.
Under instructions from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 26th instant and on the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of each of the following mills.
On the premises of the Fazulbhoy Mills Limited at De Lisle Road Parel.
A lot of unserviceable stores, such as empty casks, drums and tins, empty bags of sago and farina, F. P. Bardan Duchs, small pieces of hook iron, acid jars, old and new pieces of roller skins old pickers etc.
On the premises of the Pearl Mills, Ltd.
A lot of unserviceable stores such as large and small empty boxes of ring travellers, large and small ink bottles, old and new pieces of roller skins, old pieces of pickers, coronation spindle, oil tins, tallow tins, boiled oil and turpentine drums, tallow calsium and spindle oil empty casks, empty tins, pieces of hoop iron, bealds bardan of F. P. cotton bales, old pieces of roller cloth, empty bags of sago and farina etc.
On the premises of the Fabaney Mills, Ltd.
A lot of unserviceable stores such as brass filing, buffers, roller skin and cloth cutting, clearer cloth cutting pickers, empty ink bottles, large and small acid jars, empty tins of spindle oil, empty casks of tallow, pieces of hoop iron, empty buffias etc.
On the premises of the Currimbhoy Mills.
A lot of unserviceable stores such as ring travellers, large and small ink bottles, acid jars, old and new pieces of roller skins, old pieces strapping and pickers, coronation spindle oil tins, tallow tins, boiled oil and turpentine drums, empty casks, empty cases, old labels pieces of hoop iron, bealds, F. P. Bardan Ducha, old pieces of roller cloth, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th Sept. 1918.

MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Opp. New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE OF 1858 BAGS JAVA SUGAR
Messrs. MODY & Co., will on SATURDAY the 21st day of Sept., 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Meadows Street, Fort, opp. the new share bazaar by order of Messrs. Suzuki and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Aziz Hajee Tayeb:—
Ex. S. S. "Krakatau"
1858 Bags Java Sugar.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and Bags taken delivery of within 2 days.
The above bags are lying at the Bombay Port Trust Bonded Ware-house.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 19th September, 1918.

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS
TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, LUGGAGE, AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of 17 bags chillies bags of sugar, bales of cotton piece-goods, one bundle velvet, bicycles, parcels of shoes, leather trunks and boxes, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelware, wooden toys, empty casks, scissors, Badminton bats, football covers, worsted socks, Navar for cots, bags of wheat, bags of dall and rice, baskets of glass bangles, bales of gunnies, 7 cases biscuits, tinned corned beef, raisins, walnuts, esafoetida, indigo, locks, lead pencils, aromatic sticks, leather belts, dry ginger jwari, 2 cases of jam, one bale kumblies, old clothing, etc., etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 41 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF CROWN MILLS.
On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Thackar Jethmal Devcaran at his shop at Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Mathuradas and Co.:—
10 bales sheetings calendars of Crown Mills 5½ lbs.
11 bales sheetings calendars of Crown Mills 6 lbs.
4 bales sheetings calendars of Crown Mills 6½ lbs.
12 bales sheetings calendars of Crown Mills 7 lbs.
1 bale sheetings calendars of Crown Mills 8 lbs.
3 bales sheetings calendars of Crown Mills 8½ lbs.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned goods by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors concerned at the Godown at 10th Khetwadi Lane:—
7 dozens Willson's Suttle.
29 dozens Reeds.
160 dozens Suttle.
25 dozens Roller Skin.
3 pieces Roller Cloth.
1 piece 68 inches Sizing Flannel.
1 piece 66 inches Sizing Flannel.
1 piece Clears Cloth.
4 rolls Emry flate 1½in.
4 rolls Emry flate 1 inch.
28 gross Pickers No. 4.
15 gross Raw Hyde Picker.
4 rolls Strapping flate.
5 gross Temper Roller.
62 dozens Heals.
1 roller Hair Belting.
9 gross Wire Soring 12in. by ½in.
696 lbs. Hair Picking Bands.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Seth Jivanlal Mapilal at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Madhavlal Ranchoddas and on account and at the risk of Thackar Valabhdas Kanji:—
40 packages each 50 pieces white shirtings Nos. 7510, 7520, 7530 or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES CHECK AND 2 BALES TWILL.
On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Dharamsey Manji at his shop at Gordhan Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of
Punjabi Tulsiram Jagatram:
4 bales each 60 pieces check of Mathuradas Mill Nos. 3191 and 3193.
Punjabi Kakasingh Jagannath:
2 bales each 60 pieces check of Emperor Edward Mill No. 8½.
Messrs. Gheea and Co.:
2 bales each 40 pieces Twill of Hinghanghat Mill No. 101/6—1106/1.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th September, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY ON DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGON.
NEXT TO THE PARSI AGIARY.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell under instructions from the Surviving Executors and Executrix of the last will and codicil of the late Mr. Pestonji Manekji Poonji and with the consent of his heirs by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1918 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property viz:—
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house and godowns standing thereon situate lying and being on the Dockyard Road Mazagon, in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,165 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 19 and 19 and New Nos. 16245, 16246 and Old Survey No. 565 and New Survey No. 3597 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5675 and Street No. 6 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of the Parsi Agiary and partly by the property of Pestonji and Hiraji Dadabhai Mistry on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Pestonji and Hiraji Dadabhai Mistry and partly by the property of B. P. Narielwalla on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Parmanandas Jivandas and on or towards the North by the Dockyard Road aforesaid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani Solicitors for the said Executors and Executrix at their office in Alice Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th September, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
FORT, MEDOWS STREET, OPP. MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GENTLEMEN TO SECURE ARTISTIC ARTICLES TO DECORATE THEIR HALLS AND DRAWING ROOMS.
Grand Auction Sale of a very valuable, rare, and especially selected artistic coloured marble Italian Statues life size coloured and white marble hall figures, crosses specially made by well-known artist etc., etc.
Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell on THURSDAY the 19th Sept. 1918 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by Public Auction, at their rooms situated at the entrance of the Medows St. Opp. Messrs. Treacher and Co., a very valuable, rare and especially selected coloured marble Italian statues, artistic Hall figures specially made by a well-known artist, powder boxes, photo frame, vases, centre prices, duck bowls paper-weights, of assorted designs and colours.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
Terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION
FAREWELL VISITS TO BOMBAY.
My many cures have created a sensation, but in answer to requests from patients and others, in October I start on a two months' tour including Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi.
For particulars of WONDERFUL CURES please write
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.,
LONAVLA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL sorts of ENGLISH WINES can be had at Market rates. D. P. BARIA, Delisle Road, Lower Parel, Oppo. B. B. Workshops. 1861

ORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST for Military Office in Deolali. Terms Rupees 85. per mensem and free furnished quarters. Apply by letter to the Commandant, Deolali. 1895

WANTED—Smart LINOTYPE OPERATORS to work on piece-work system. Only qualified and competent men required. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A CLERK to serve in the Office of a Cotton Firm in Bombay. Must have knowledge of Machinery parts and Mill stores. Apply stating salary expected and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1917

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for a local firm; only those with knowledge of general correspondence need apply. Security essential. Apply in own hand-writing with copies of credentials (which will not be returned) to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1918

WANTED.

WANTED.—Rs. 1,000 immediately, good security. Apply Box No. 868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

WANTED—GOOD WARDROBE TRUNK. Price, etc. to KERSHAW, Taj Mahal Hotel. 1913

WANTED.—CHIEF AGENTS for Bombay and Central Provinces. Apply stating terms to the SECRETARY, UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. 1924

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS in every City also TRAVELLING AGENTS for our Phenyle Business on commission basis. Write to Box No. 871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1932

WANTED—Competent, influential and experienced EUROPEAN PARTNER for developing Stores business. Apply sharp to Box No. 870, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1925

WANTED—Influential AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency and Mofussil to secure MARRIAGE and LIFE RUPEE POLICIES. Decent Commission and extra Allowance paid on business. Apply sharp to EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LTD., 183-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. B

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to M. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One decent roll top office writing table and a revolving chair by Benjamin. Apply to Box No. 855 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1869

DARJEELING TEA—Nice flavoury Orange Pekoe 5 lb. per V.P.P. Rs. 5-8; Broken Pekoe 5 lbs. V.P.P. Rs. 4-14. Apply MANAGER, Happy Valley Tea Estate, P. O. Darjeeling. 1760

ENGLISH HOOP IRON FOR SALE—18 tons of 24 ft.x1½"x19-G., and 18 tons of 7½ ft.x1½"x19-G. are offered FOR SALE at the Jacob Sassoon Mill Supariabag. Offers to be sent to Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co., Mills Department, 2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1915

FOR SALE.—One 20 H. P. 5 seater R. C. H. Car, recently very thoroughly overhauled and painted, Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburettor, 3 new Tyres, new Seat Covers, car throughout in very perfect order. Rs. 5,000. Apply A. HYLAND, LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. 1928

FOR SALE.—One Verticle Band Log Saw Mill to cut 32in. log, 25 b. h. p. Ruston Oil Engine with tank pipes, Table Saw, Donkey Pumps. 32ft. Lathe, Planing machine 6 by 2, New boiler tubes. 2in. outside diameter, 6 b. h. p. Hornsby Oil Engine. 4 cwt. Avery's weighing machine. BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore. 1923

FOR SALE.—Complete FOUNDRY EQUIPMENTS, Steam and Oil Engines, Boilers, Blowers and Pumps of all kinds, Drilling and Punching Machines, Circular, Vertical and Band Saw Machines, Oil, Flour and Sugarcane Mills, and various other Workmen's Tools, etc. For further particulars please apply to:—HAJEE ABDUL WAHAB ABDUL RHUDOOS & CO., Engineers & Hardware Merchants, 35-37, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS. Telegrams: "HAWAK, MADRAS." 1409

LIST OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE—(1) 32 Double Platts Roller Gins, with rollers and bolting complete; (2) One Platt Double Cylinder kapas opener; (3) One complete line shaft for the above gins, containing shafting, pulleys, pedestals, couplings, etc., including the second motion with foundation bolts; (4) One 12in. by 20in. by 24in. stroke side by side compound condensing engine, No.H. P. 28, by Messrs. Ruston Procter and Co., (5) One Lancashire Boiler 24ft. by 6½ft., by 120lbs. pressure 52 H. P. by Messrs. Tinker Shanton and Co., complete with mounting and fittings; (6) One Cummins Press by Messrs. Henry Berry & Co., for 400 lbs. bales; (7) One high pressure double cylinder Hydraulic engine together with pump bed complete, with connection and foundation and holding bolts; (8) One wrought iron tank 8ft. by 5ft. by 3ft. together with its pipe connections. Apply Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1922

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1929

MACHINE POLISHED-LADIS (SLABS) Tandur (white) Madras (black) FOR SALE. Large stock for immediate delivery. MARBLE FACTORY COMPANY, 1, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1826

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of Wastes to be produced at the Jacob Sassoon Mill during the three months ending 31st December, 1918. Full particulars with Tender Forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned. All Tenders must be submitted by the evening of the 24th September, 1918, at the latest. Brokerage paid to purchaser's Broker.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,

Bombay, 17th September, 1918.
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1912

LOST.

FIVE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 541, 679, 783, 785 and 838 of the CHINA MILLS CO., LTD., standing in the name of Mr. J. R. BILLIMORIA have been Lost by the owner, who has applied to the Company for duplicates thereof. Any one having any claim over these shares should notify the same to the Company at their office at 2-6, Forbes Street, Fort, within seven days of notice hereof, after which time duplicate certificates will be issued to the present owner.

Dated 18th September, 1918. 1914

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr. JOSEPH BAPTISTA, L.C.E. (Bombay), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Barr-at-Law, a representative of the (E) Byculla Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office under section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore, pursuant to the provisions of sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fixed FRIDAY, the 18th October, 1918, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th September, 1918. 1933

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the office of the Cotton Contracts Committee and the Cotton Clearing House will be removed on Tuesday the 17th instant to the first floor of the War Purposes Board building, Ballard Road, (Telephone No. 4120).

All communications addressed to the Committee and all documents which Members desire to exchange through the Clearing House must accordingly be delivered at the said new office, on and after the 17th instant.

(Sd) G. WILES,
Chairman,
1889 Cotton Contracts Committee.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED,

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, for Stock-Taking. 1891

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JUGMOHANDAS DWARKADAS has contracted to sell to our client the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereto. All persons therefore having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, exchange, possession, trust, easement, or otherwise however, in or to the said property or any part thereof are hereby required, to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims or interests and all such claims and interests if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the pension and tax tenure (but since redeemed from payment thereof) with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 396 square yards or thereabouts and formerly bearing Collector's New No. 1947, New Survey No. 7417 and 7417 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1588 (1), Street No. 1, Girgaum Back Road and bounded on the South by Girgaum Back Road on the North by the property of Kesowji Ramji Lukhmidas West by a public Road called Post Office Lane, East by the property of Harjiwan Vassanji Maniar.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHA & Co.,
1920 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, POONA.

MR. C. JINARAJADASA will lecture on FRIDAY, the 20th inst. in the KIRLOSKAR THEATRE, at 5-30.

SUBJECT.—Theosophy and National Life. 1931

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Decent shops at the Junction of Warden and Nepean Sea road. Very attractive for Motor Show Rooms, Chemists, Tailors and others. For plan, elevation and changes see Haji Ahmed Oomer & Son. 229, Khoja Mohala (12 to 4) S. T. Post No. 3. 1874

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR BOMANJI COOPER has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence use, trust maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ropa Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 246 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3233 and Street Nos. 3 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1580, New No. 2746, Old Survey No. 70 and New Survey No. 8219 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or toward the East partly by a sweeper's passage appertaining to the premises now being described and beyond that by the property of Rustomji Shapurji Seervai, on or towards the West by Ropa Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Tabelawala and on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Nanavaty.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1918.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1927

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. SHAMSOODIN JIVABHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. HARIDAS PURSHOTAM, DHANJIBHOY PURSHOTAM and HIRJI PURSHOTAM, all of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the undermentioned property which he has contracted to purchase from Messrs. Tyeb Haji Ayub of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant and Mahomed Haji Ayub, of Aden, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road known as Plot No. 26, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1893(2) and 1895(A), Street Nos. 3 & 1AA and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 161 161, 443, 479, 480 and 501, New No. 13668, 13669, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015 and 15993, Old Survey No. 179-179 and 180 and New Survey No. 1/7384 and 1/7371 and containing by admeasurement 443 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Charni Road, on the West by Plot No. 16, on the North by Parsi Chawl and on the South by the property of Rashid Mahomed Ebrahim and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors Tyeb Haji Ayub and Mahomed Haji Ayub.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1918.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
1921 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALABHDAS TULSIDAS RAMJI has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Thomas Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Cadell Road, formerly known as Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and sixty-three square yards and 17/100 of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 460, New No. a/4232, Old Survey No. 106 and New Survey No. 2/29 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 4930 and 4931 and Street Nos. 258 and 259 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Janardhan Abaji Lalji, on or towards the West by the property of Mancherji Jivanji Panthaki, on or towards the North by the property of Chandbhai Noor Mahomed and on or towards the South by a passage from the Mahim Bazar Road to the Lady Jamshedji Road.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1918.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1910 Bombay, 18th September, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. KAVASHA DOSABHOY WADIA has entered into an agreement with Mr. HOMI NUSSERWANJI ARDESHIR WADIA for the purchase of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us in our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that Inam land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon known as "Parkfield", situate on the East side of Government Gate Road, Parel, in the City and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand six hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by property now or late in the tenure or occupation of the Trustees of the Will of Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, deceased, on the North and part of the South by property now or late in the tenure or occupation of Khurshedji Nusserwanji Wadia, on the remainder of the South by property now or late in the tenure or occupation of Shapurji Dosabhoy Billimoria and on the West by the Government Gate Road aforesaid and which said premises form a portion of premises bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/2494 and are assessed by the Municipality under "F" (South) Ward No. 1052 (3) and Street No. 12B.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1918.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1911

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BEHRAMJI HIRJIBHOY WARDEN, of Bombay, Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14-K, Hummum Street Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 (fourteen) days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST—ALL THAT piece of leasehold land together with the shops standing thereon situate at Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 141.22 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Collector's New Survey No. 9300 and bounded on the East by Mint Road aforesaid, on the West by Mint Road Cross Lane, on the North by the property secondly hereafter described and on the South by the property of the vendor and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under A Ward No. 1943(4a), Street No. 22cc and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

SECONDLY—ALL THAT piece of leasehold land together with the shops standing thereon situate at Mint Road within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149.46 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Collector's New Survey No. 9300 and bounded on the East by Mint Road aforesaid on the West by Mint Road Cross Lane, on the North by the property hereinafter thirdly described and on the South by the property first above described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under A Ward No. 1943(4A) Street No. 22cc and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

THIRDLY—ALL THAT piece of freehold land together with the motor garages standing thereon situate at Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 9/100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Collector's New Survey No. 9300 and bounded on the East by Mint Road aforesaid, on the West by Mint Road Cross Lane, on the North by the property of Heptoola Esufally and on the South by the property secondly above described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1943(5), Street No. 22D and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
1859 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO 'S SALES.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILLOWNERS. MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.
A LARGE LOT OF FLAX, PACKINGS. ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, by the order of the office concerned, the following:—

95 3/4 lbs. Olympic square flax, 3in.
160 1/4 lbs. Olympic square flax 5/8in.
92 1/4 lbs. Olympic square flax 1/2in.
104 1/4 lbs. Olympic square flax 1in.
127 3/8 lbs. Amazon Spiral packings 4in. to 7/8in.
111½ lbs. Usudarian Spiral packings 1/16in. to 1/8in.
104 3/4 lbs. Fearless packings 1/4in.
189 1/4 lbs. Security packings 1/16 in. to 1/8in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 4-30 P.M.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN MICA AND MINERALS.
AUCTION SALE of the Mining Right and Interest and Machinery, Tools, Plants and Stocks of the Rajputana Mica and Minerals Co., Ld., (in Voluntary Liquidation).

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Rajputana, Mica and Minerals Co., Ld., (in Voluntary liquidation). Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th day of September, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, the Mining Right and interest and machinery, tools, plants and stocks of the Rajputana Mica and Minerals Co., Ld., (in Voluntary liquidation).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th September, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 8 BALES COUNTRY MADE AMIRI DHOTEES.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will by order of Thaker Gordhandas Dhanji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Varajlal Maganlal sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st September, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop of the said Thaker Gordhandas Dhanji at Soonder Chawk: Mulji Jaitha Market, the following:

4 Bales each 200 jotas Amiri Dhotees, 8 yards.
3 Bales each 200 jotas Amiri Dhotees, 9 yards.
1 Bale 174 jotas Amiri Dhotees, 9 yards.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th September, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

Poona Pageant AND Fete.

19th September on the Race Course
IN AID OF THE
Women's Branch
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND
AND THE
WILLINGDON SOLDIERS' CLUB FUND.
Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT,
HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON,
C.I., D.B.E.

DAILY.

Assault-at-Arms ..	10 a.m. to 5 p.m
Pageant and Grand Tableau	5 to 6-30 p.m
Fete	5 p. m. to midnight
Torchlight Procession and Musical Ride ..	9 to 10 p. m
Grand Entertainment by St. Helena's School ..	10 to 11 p.m.
Fireworks	11 p. m. to midnight,

THE FETE WILL INCLUDE

Numerous stalls where can be bought the best that the art and industry of India and Ceylon can produce.

ALSO

Cinema, Theatre, Wrestling, Side-shows innumerable,

BANDS & HIGHLAND PIPERS

BUFFETS

European and Indian Refreshments,

Special table d'hote dinner will be served at 8 p. m.

(Book at the Pageant Office, East Street Poona.)

Prices of admission to the Race Course Rs. 2 from 2 to 7 p. m.
Re. 1 from 7 p. m. to midnight.
(Soldiers in uniform and children under 12 half price.)

Tickets for Grand Stand to view the Pageant, Torchlight Procession and Fireworks
Rs. 10, 5 and 2.

(Plan at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., POONA.

THE EXCELSIOR

PROGRAMME No. 2 TO-NIGHT at 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
M. S. COWAN'S
Clever Company of Entertainers
"THE CAMEOS"
Including the Inimitable Comedian
ATHOL TIER
The Man with the Laughing Legs.

PLANS AT ROSE & Co.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
3 EPISODES OF
"SOCIAL PIRATES"
Each Episode a complete story.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
THE FIRST GREAT INDIAN SERIAL
20,000 feet long
THE EXILE OF SHRI RAMA
FIRST SIX PARTS THIS WEEK
Three Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

AMUSEMENTS

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 GAIETY 10
8-30 EXTRA CINEMA SHOW
A GALA NIGHT
THE GAIETY CO. Presents
VARIETIES
VARIETIES
NEW SONGS AND CHORUSES
including
Pathe Gold Roster Play
THE GREATER WILL
THE GREATER WILL
THE GREATER WILL
Featuring
GYRIL MAUDE
GYRIL MAUDE
Supported by an all star cast including
LOIS MEREDITH
LOIS MEREDITH
Produced by the PRENO FEATURE FILM CO.

THE GREATER WILL

Years ago Peggy Sloane, only daughter of old Cornelius Sloane, familiarly known as the Professor, an antique dealer met a millionaire art dealer named Stuart Watson, and was prevailed by his Hypnotic Power to go through a marriage ceremony with him. A week passed and she returned, broken spirit; and body. Later, when her baby was born. She died one night while playing chess old Sloane, leaves of the return to America of this same man and resolves to be revenged.

Accordingly it is arranged to have Watson come to the home of the oldman Watson, realizing that his perfidy is known, tries to subject Sloane to his Hypnotic Will but the latter by his superior Will Power subjects Watson bringing before his mind Vision of the girl he wronged

Coming out of the trance, Watson is told that every night at eleven o'clock the same Vision will appear to him. It so transpires and later driven to despair by the awful realization, he takes an overdose of drugs and dies.

Thus the Professor feels that his revenge is complete.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY' MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The Double full 2 hours' Programme
DR. RICHARD ROWE
MAGICAL POT POURRI
Painting in Coloured Sand,—Ink and Water,—The Magic Box,—Flags of all Nations by
MYSTIC MORA
HOW GAMBLERS WIN
Dr. Rowe exposes. Poker—The 3 Card Swindle—Carter trick—31 Card Gamble, &c
MENTAL MAGIC
Telepathy and Hypnotism by
DR. ROWE AND MORA
" IN TUNE WITH THE WILD "
A 3—Reel wonderful Drama by an English Company, acted by human beings and big animals like elephants, &c.
AND THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

PRICES FOR THE DOUBLE PROGRAMME
Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.
Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.
Seats could be reserved in advance at Royal Opera House on payment of one and half times the above prices.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
"BELGIUM"
The immortal deeds of this brave little nation. Re-organisation of the Belgian Army—Belgian recruits in training in France, etc., etc.

THE GREAT SENSATIONAL SERIAL
THE
HIDDEN HAND
Chapter 12th & 13th.

PATHE GAZETTE

Stray Shots in the Lone Star State—Travel
Mr. Cachealot's Conscience—Comic.

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m
Extra Show Every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opening

Tuesday 24th September, 6-30, 9-45

Week days two shows. Sundays 6 p. m. only

ERECTED ON DHOBI TALAO

DE VILLIERS

NEW VARIETY Co.

7 ARTISTS INCLUDING 2 COMEDIANS

Songs, Dances, Music, Sketches, Fun & Frolic

Illusions and Transformations.

A REAL VARIETY SHOW

A CLEVER SHOW

BEST TOURING INDIA

POPULAR PRICES : Rs. 3, 2, 1.

Children under 10, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Gallery Indians only, As. 8 and 4, children under 10 and Indian Soldiers half price in As. 8 only.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

also at

MOVING THEATRE, DHOBI TALAO.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15; & 10 P.M.

THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST KNOWN OF ALL ENGLISH ACTRESSES

Ellen Terry

In a stirring 6 Reel drama

"Her Greatest Performance"

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45, & 10-30.

MESSRS. PATANKER, FRIENDS & Co.'s FIRST MASTER SERIAL

The Exile of Rama

First instalment—5 parts.

The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic.

EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY AT 5-15.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT at 7 p.m.

A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE IN AID OF

T. M. Silver Wedding Gift Fund.

Under the Patronage of Mr. P. R. CADELL, I.C.S., C.I.E.

The following Special Programme will be shown :—

1. Pictorial News.

War Office Official, containing views of

T. M. Silver Wedding Day Procession.

2. Field of Honour (5-Reel Butterfly Production.)

3. Busting into Society (Comic).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TELEGRAPHIC CORRECTION.

Quantity in sight.

31/8/18.	.. ..	331,000 Bales.
7/9/18.	.. ..	547,000 "
14/9/18.	.. ..	741,000 "

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Sept 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" to Continent	—
Futures at New York Oct.	33.32+ 3
" " Jan.	32.55+ 5
" " Mar.	32.38+ 8
Spot Cotton at New York	35.10+ 5
" Orleans	33 50 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	31.60+10
" " Jan.	31 49+ 6

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	58½+¼
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50½ }
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68½ } Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	58½ }
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	26.07 }

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 16th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£88½ }
4½ % 1925—1948	£100¼ } Unchgd.
5 % New.	£95¼ }

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 16th.

WHEAT

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Paid	—
Wheat Choice White Bombay Paid	—

ROZARIO SANTA FE:

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Quoted	79/6

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value.	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship Afloat Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	19/6

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Nominal	3/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Value	2/2½

Tone :—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Sept. 18.

This morning the nominal rate for Fine Broach September was Rs. 820, and for Fully Good Broach April-May Rs. 770, but the tone was easier with more sellers than buyers. The Marwadi bazaar opened irregular at Rs. 808 for September and Rs. 755 for April-May, and declined to Rs. 803 for the former while New Crop advanced to Rs. 762. Later on business was done at Rs. 810 for September and Rs. 769 for April-May, and then at Rs. 809 and Rs. 775 respectively. At 3-15 p.m. the rates were Rs. 813/14 and Rs. 791. The chief fluctuations are in New Crop, and purchases now in all easy markets are advisable. At about 4 p.m. the quotations were Rs. 800 for September and Rs. 775 for April-May. The opening Colaba prices were Rs. 770 and Rs. 750, and at 6 p.m. rates were as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with only a small demand. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	Sept.	..	Rs 770
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	..	" 820
M. G. Coompta	"	..	" 800
Westerns	"	..	" 810

NEW CROP.

Fully Good Broach	April/May 1919	Rs	770

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 18th SEPT. 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..		700	660	610	Ready
Sawginned Dharwar			830	870	"
M.G. Westerns ..			865	855	"
M.G. Coompta ..			810	800	"
M.G. Bagalkot ..			865	855	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			845		
M.G. Anjar ..			860		"
M.G. Mundra ..			875		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			830		"
Laktar Ginned ..			—	—	
M.G. Athni Miraj ..			895	885	"
M.G. Broach ..		820	800		"

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RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 17th Sept. 1918.

Cotton	4 148 Bales
Wheat	21 817 cwts
Linseed	17,054 "
Rape, &c.	1,099 "
Gingellyseed	1,461 "
Poppyseed	932 "
Groundnuts	240 "
Castorseed	9,641 "
Rice	56,084 "
Myrabollams	827 "
Cottonseed	5,501 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Grain	26 881 "
Jowar	820 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	7,882 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 18th August, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	F.G.F. Delivery
Kalgaon (M.G., G.S.)	.. ..	815	800	..	Ready
Mundra (M.G.)	.. ..	875	860	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	.. 830	810	..	..	Ready
Kadi	.. ..	850	840	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G.)	.. ..	845	835	..	Ready
Limbdi Gharasadhra (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	..	880	865	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	865	850	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	900	885	Ready
Astal-Miraj (M.G.)	.. ..	..	880	865	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 18th—3-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	71 0 0	10 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	69 0 0	9 11 0
" Karachi Bangla ..	69 0 0	9 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	10 0 0	10 6 0
" " Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 2 0	10 8 0
" " Thin	9 13 0	10 3 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	90 0 0	— —
" Gajar 75.25	85 0 0	— —
" Gajar 50.50	80 0 0	— —
" Black	75 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	11 12 0	— —
Groundnuts	71 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	6 8 0	— —
Barley	51 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed	93 0 0	18 12 0

Forward:	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 2 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept:	10 2 6
Linseed May	12 1 9
Linseed Sept.	10 9 9

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 18th, 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
David No. 15	1—6—8
Shaw Wallace No. 19	1—6—8
Simplex No. 10	1—4—10
Edward No. 10	1—4—0
Mahi Mercer No. 8	1—6—0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18th, 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 6 1½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	1 6 6½
Fcs. Demand	194
American Dollars	270
Hongkong "	251
Shanghai	384
Japan	152½
Singapore	156

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-5-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 169-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Frcs. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Frcs. 205.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 153¼.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 146¼.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 251.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 384
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98¼.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 79½.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 78½.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 77½.
4 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90¼.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share markets were closed and will reopen on Thursday morning.

(Continued from column 5.)

Re Letters Patent—Sabnis & G, Ramchandra Ganpat, Applicant.

S S 1294-17—Mulla & M, Messrs Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v Messrs Maniram Radhakisson a firm, Notice, 7-8-18.

LIST B (COUNSEL).

129-18—Jehangir & S, Messrs Ibrahim Mulla Samsudin & Co. a firm Messrs Fredoon & Co. a firm, Mulji & Th, Ch S d. 30-8-18.

366-18—Vachha & Co., Messrs Dana Fatta & Co. a firm v. Rustomji Sorabji Gazdar.

SUIT SFOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji & anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulla and M, Part heard, 13-9-18.

684-17—Jamsetji R & D. Dosabhai Hirachand a firm v. Verchand Dalchharam a firm and anr, Hiralal Th and Co., Khandwalla & Co. Part heard, 16-7-18.

SHORT CAUSES.

655-18—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo and Co. a firm v. Messrs Kaikhusroo Hirjibhai Printer and Co. a firm, Dastur and Co.

940-18—Shroff & D, Passu Khimji v. Varlihman Jetsa & Co. a firm, Captain & V.

1047-18—Surveyor & Co., Dorabji Minocherji Kanga v. Gangaram Hari Khandekar, Crawford B & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

681-18—Merwanji K & Co., Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D & Co.

608-18—Jehangir M & S, Motilal Foolchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D & Co.

FOR DISMISSAL.

743-18—G B Pandya, Manecklal Narsey v. Narsey Jiwan & anr, Khandvalla & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

69-18—M V Gokhale, Krishnadhas Goverdhandas v. Haridas Nanabhai anr, Payne and Co., In person, 14-9-18, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

1054-18—Crawford B & Co., The Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld. v. Moorji Lakhamsey Rustomji and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

753-18—Motichand & D, Messr Jugjiwandas Anandji a firm v. Messrs Govinddas Tulsidas a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1038-17—Dubash and Co., Malash & Jeewanji Kodorji a firm v. Pratapchand Vajaji, Vachha and Co.

744-17—Tyabjee D & Co., Narayen Balaji Bhaiersao v. Mahadeo Sonaji Jahagirdhar, Amin & D.

376-17—Shroff and D, Karsondas Kalidas Jatha v. Messrs. Kalidas Dharamsi and Co a firm and ors, Bhaishanker K & G.

780-17—Mulla and M, B N Lang v. Monghibai widow, Manchershaw & N.

1036-17—Jehangir & S, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors Mans. H M & Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Jehangir & S, Little & Co.

383-17—Mulla and M, Abba Haji Mahomed v. Lalji Doongersey and ors, Dharamsi & Co., Rustomji & G, Madhowji & Ch, Dik Dh & P.

120-16—Payne and Co., Jehrabai and ors v. Essafally Jivaji and anr, Captain and V Payne & Co.

1107-17—Madh K & C, Pandamsingh Narsinghbai v. Lala Harnarain & anr, Edg G W. & Co.

317-8—Mulji & Tha, Wadhas v. Messrs. Khima Bhaga & Co. a firm & ors, Vachha & Co.

706-18—N C Dalal, Jivatlal Partapshi v. Chimanlal Shivlal, Ard H D & Co.

725-18—Dharamsi & Co., Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo & ors v. Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 43.

985-14—Tyabji D & Co., Ganeshdas Guru Raghuverdas & anr v. Canji Kheraj, Mans H M & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

422-17—M B Chothia Messrs Comer & Co. a firm v. Hormusji Bomanji Katrak & ors, Mulla & Mulla, Part heard, 2-8-18.

1173-13—Ardeshir H D & Co., Fatmabai v. Fatmabai widow & anr, Manchershaw & N, Part heard, 6-2-15.

1174-13—Ardeshir H D & Co., Fatmabai v. Fatmabai widow & ors, Manchershaw & N Little and Co., Part heard, 6-2-15.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

347-12—Matubhai J & M, Laxmibai widow & ors v. Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy & ors, Payne and Co., Edgelow G W & Co.

327-04—Jehangir G & B, Hasanalli Mahomedalli & ors v. Lukhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co., Jehangir G & B.

LONG CAUSES.

876-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1023-17—Little & Co., Frank Edward Hardcastle v. John George Eamonson Metcalfe, Payne and Co.

1144-17—Soonderdas & Co., Messrs Kallianji Anandji a firm v. Laxmidas Lalji, Craigie B & Co.

698-23325-17—Craigie B & Co. Lakshmidas Lalji v. Kallianji Anandji, Soonderdas & Co.

125-17—Rustomji and G, Ananta Jaganath v. Balcrishna Ananta.

921-17—Motichand and D, Devkaran Mulji v. Panachand Bhagubhai and ors, Bhimji and Co., Daphtary F and D, For Postponment.

290-17—N C Dalal, Bhugwanlal Mulji v. Meghji Laxmidas, C P D Cunha & Co.

291-17—N C Dalal, Bhugwanlal Mulji v. Mahomed Habibulla and ors, C P D Cunha & Co.

726-12—Tyabjee D and Co., Bhagvandas Parsharam a firm v. Kanayalal Jaimarayen, Malvi M R and Co.

1337-14—Khambatta & Co., Purshotam Krishna Vete v. Pandurang Yeshwant Vete & ors, Khanderao L & M Khambatta & Co.

833-17—Khunderao L & M, Anandrao Wishwanath Jaikar v. Tuljaram Gokuldas Dalal & ors, Motichand and D, For Postponement.

88-17—Vachha & Co., Nanakji Raichand & Co. a firm v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar and ors.

1136-16—Pandia & Co., Edoo Rama Nimbalker v. Messrs Trikumji Jiwandas a firm, Kanga & S.

227-17—Payne and Co., Kaikhusroo Hormasji Gheesta v. Kisanchand Jetmal and anr, Shroff and D.

489-16—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ld. v. Anandi Prasad Dube, Matubhai J and M, For Postponement.

717-17—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peer Mahomed v. The Planet Mills Ld., Edgelow G W & Co.

631-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Lewji Malji Shamrao M and H.

632-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Messrs Jams Mfs. Co. a firm, Shamrao M and H.

633-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. B Ardesher & Co. a firm, Shamrao M and H.

934-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Ebrahim Sulleman Saghji & Co. a firm & ors, Forbes & Co.

830-18—Ard H D & Co., Bai Sarabai widow v. Moledina Munji & ors, Crawford B & Co., Ard H D & Co.

717-17—Payne & Co., Messrs. Goculdas Madhowji & Co. a firm v. Hirabhai Lakhamsey, Madh K & Ch.

993-17—Pandya & Co., Abdulla Abdul Rehman v. Ramji Rahimtulla Kanga & Sayani.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

134-12—Mulla & M, Bawa Miya Petr. v. Pir Abdul Kadir.

(Continued in column 6.)

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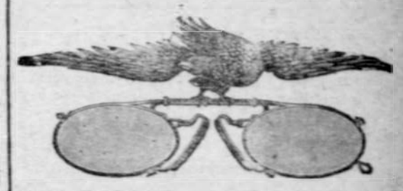

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PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SPEECH IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Speaking on Sir William Meyer's resolution on money grant the Hon. Pandit M. Malaviya said:—Would your Lordship permit me to move an amendment at this stage to the effect that the following proviso be added to the Resolution, viz., "provided that the total amount of additional cost shall be regarded by his Majesty's Government as a part of the contribution of £100 million which we promised last year to England."

H. E. the President:—I think the Hon. Member must see that any amendment of that sort is a direct negation and would be regarded as such by the Government of India.

Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya:—My Lord as I submitted yesterday, the resolution moved by the Hon. the Finance Member virtually amounts to a money bill, and I therefore asked that the rules of business of this Council might be suspended in order that the resolution might be fully and fairly dealt with. I must express my regret that the suggestion did not commend itself to your Lordship. The course adopted by the Government has placed us in a difficult position. The Hon. the Finance Member has moved the resolution in a long speech which lasted nearly an hour and which raised important issues which would commit the Country to a fresh expenditure of £45 million, and in general to-day to proposals for taxation by which that amount is to be raised in the future, and we are asked to form and express our opinions on those issues. I submit, my Lord, that as is done in the case of the Annual Financial Statement, a week's interval should have been allowed after the statement was made by the Finance Member. As to enable the members and the public to digest it and to suggest such amendments as they might think fit. As matters stand, without meaning any disrespect to anyone, I venture to doubt if some of my colleagues who have so really given their support to the proposal have weighed fully all that it means, whether they have weighed, for instance, the proprietory of that part of it which would saddle India with £11½ million on account of "extraordinary" pension charges not merely of Indian troops and followers, but of British officers of the Indian Army and the "service share" of similar charges relating to British troops, "including those who belonged to the Indian establishment at the outbreak of the War and those who have at some previous time served in India." As the Hon. Member stated, at present "with regard to British troops belonging to the Indian establishment the position is that Indian revenues have no liability for the "extraordinary" pensionary charges arising out of the war." But he evidently was not troubled by any doubt in proposing at the conclusion and proposing that in the present circumstances, we might offer to bear these extraordinary pension charges," also, I doubt, however, if any Indian Member would have equally easily assented to this part of the proposal if he had had time to consider it.

UNFAIR WAY OF CONSULTING NON-OFFICIALS

Now my Lord coming to the subject matter of the resolution, we have been reminded by the Hon. the Finance Member that your Lordship said at the Delhi Conference as follows:—"Now, I am very jealous of the position of the Imperial Legislative Council. The question of finance is essentially one in which we have to consult and carry with us the members of the Imperial Legislative Council;" and your Lordship said you would later on "consider in consultation with the Legislative Council. for this is a matter essentially in its sphere, how far it will be feasible for India to increase the direct financial contribution she has already made to his Majesty's Government, or in what other way she can assist financially." From these remarks of your Excellency one should have expected that your Government would have consulted us, the members of the Legislative Council. in camera before shaping, your proposal and deciding to publish it to the world and to put it formally before the Council in the manner it has been put. When the Government decided to do as they have done, they should have taken the responsibility of carrying their proposal in the ordinary way with the votes of the official majority of this Council. But the Government have adopted an unusual course. While you have given us no voice in determining upon the proposal, you have decided to leave the responsibility of accepting or rejecting it upon us the non-official members of the Council. And at the very commencement of his speech the Finance Member hurled at us what cannot, in the unhappy position in which we are placed, be regarded as a mere *brutum fulmen*, that if the bulk of us should not be able to support the resolution, the resolution will be withdrawn and on us will rest the responsibility for withholding the further aid which the Government of India desire to tender to his Majesty's Government at this crisis of the war. He concluded his speech by again reminding us that the responsibility for rejecting the course which after full consideration, the Government have proposed, will fall on the non-official members of this Council. I wonder, my Lord, if any disinterested person will regard this as a fair way of consulting and carrying the non-official members of this Council with the Government. By adopting the procedure your Government have adopted you have placed us in a position of great disadvantage. We must either swallow the proposal and become responsible for the large additional burden and fresh taxation being imposed upon the country, or we must expose ourselves to the risk of our opponents, and unfortunately they are neither few nor uninfluential, making political capital in England by saying that Indian representatives had with-held the further aid which the Government of India desired to tender to his Majesty's Government at this crisis. He will be a bold man who will say that the vote of the non-official members on the resolution will in these circumstances be an altogether free vote. I yet hope, however, that my colleagues will act according to the dictates of the small voice within, which after all is the last anchor that holds.

My Lord, it should hardly be necessary for me to reiterate my deep and respectful sympathy with England in her present position. I fully recognise that the prolongation of the war inflicts an increasingly heavy burden upon her. It is a matter of sincere satisfaction to us that India has been able to help England to the extent she has done. I hope it will be acknowledged by all reasonable men that she has helped ungrudgingly all these four years in men, money and material. I will not take up the time of the Council by attempting to recount what she has contributed. But the help we can give must be limited by our means, and by the consideration of what our duty to our own people, whom we are here to represent, permits, in other words, it must be limited to what we can spare and reasonably bear. The Hon. the Finance Member himself has told us that the Government have decided to have the decision of this question to us, the non-official members, on behalf of the much larger public in India to whom they desire to appeal. We are therefore not to express our opinions here as private individuals but as representatives of the people:—and we must in forming that opinion bear in mind how the proposal which the Government have put forward will affect the people at large. In considering this, my Lord, let me briefly refer to the history of our contributions during the last four years.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

Speaking two years ago of those contributions, our late Viceroy, Lord Hardinge said that India had been 'Bled white.'

Hon. Sir William Meyer:—May I ask the Hon. Member to cite the passage in which Lord Hardinge said that India had been bled white?

Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya:—I have not got it here, but I will give it to the Hon. Member later on.

Hon. Sir William Meyer:—I put it to the Hon. Member that what Lord Hardinge referred to was bled white of troops.

Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya.—If that is so, my Lord, I thank the Hon. Member for correcting me. Summing up our contributions in 1916 the Hon. the Finance Member explained why India could not contribute more. He said: "We have also to remember that the termination of this war, when it comes, will leave us with heavy financial demands on us, and that the experiences and lessons of the war must also add in some directions to our permanent military charges." He also reminded the Council that "We should be in a position, when peace returns, or as soon after as may be, to provide further funds for such beneficent purposes as the improvement of education and sanitation." Notwithstanding all this, it was proposed in 1917 that India should make a direct money contribution to the war. It is an open secret that the Government of India first fought hard against the idea and that they eventually agreed after much correspondence and discussion to offer a gift to England. The public does not know what exactly passed between the Government of India and the India office. But there is a strong belief, and it is widespread, that the Government of India wanted to offer a much smaller amount and agreed to give a £100 million only when the Government of England agreed to allow them to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty.

When the proposal to make a gift of £100 million to England came before this Council, many of us felt that it was far too heavy a burden for our poor country, with its very limited means, and its numerous vital domestic needs, to bear, I will take the liberty of quoting a few sentences from what I then said about it:

"In the second place, Sir, it cannot be denied that the burden is a stupendous one. It will require special high taxation to the tune of £6 million a year to be maintained for the long period of over 30 years, to discharge it. Not to talk of the United Kingdom, if we were half so rich and prosperous as the self-governig Dominions, we would have gladly undertaken such a burden. But unfortunately India is very poor. Her resources are limited. Her vital domestic needs are great and pressing. The vast mass of her population suffers from want of education. Her agriculture and industries badly need to be developed. Her extreme poverty, which is the normal condition of the vast majority of the people, and which keepts them on a low grade of vitality and thus exposes them to disease and suffering, requires to be ameliorated. For many years we have been pressing these problems of internal improvement on the Government of India, and urging them to frame large schemes, commensurate with the requirements of the situation, to carry out the necessary measures of improvement, and we have always been met by the reply that funds are not available for the purpose. But the proposals of the budget leave us face to face with a situation in which for the life-time of a generation, the internal improvement of even the most necessary kind will be considerably hampered." Though our minds were oppressed by these considerations, we yet came to the conclusion that, in the circumstances of the case and in the larger interests of the Empire we should loyally accept the decision. We all therefore, supported the proposal and it was unanimously accepted by the Council. But when we did so we had been told that that would be India's "ultimate total special contribution" were used in the telegram which, we were told, your Excellency had been pleased to send to the Secretary of State, and it was quoted by the Hon. the Finance Member in his Financial Statement.

NO FURTHER FINANCIAL AID POSSIBLE.

Thus my Lord, when that contribution had been made, we had reason to think that we had done with a direct money contribution to the war. Let us see what has happened since to justify our making a further contribution by agreeing to bear a larger share of the cost of the new force raised or to be raised for imperial purposes. No doubt the war has been prolonged. Well, in loyal response to his Majesty's message we have agreed to raise half a million more of men. We have made every effort to do so, and I hope the required number will be raised. That is our further contribution to the war and it is not a small contribution. But so far as a further money contribution is concerned, I regret to think that we are not in a position to make it. If the matter had been raised at the Delhi Conference, I am sure there would have been a very clear expression of opinion on it on the part of many of the representatives of the people. Let me assure you, my Lord, that it is not the will to contribute more that is wanting: it is the power. I think my esteemed friend Mr. Gandhi, who lives and works among the people and knows the condition of the country better than most of us, made this quite clear in the letter which he addressed to your Excellency after that Conference. He told you that we would do all we could to supply more men, but that we could not supply more money. We have laboured accordingly to raise recruits and I hope we shall succeed in raising as many as are needed. But I regret that the poverty of the country does not permit of our assenting to a larger money burden being imposed upon the people.

My Lord, we are asked to make a further money contribution to the Imperial expenditure on war by taking upon ourselves the charge of meeting the cost of the new forces raised in this country and to be raised thereafter. It is said that this proposal is subject to three conditions: that our liability to pay the proposed additional charges shall be reconsidered (a) if agricultural conditions should be worse than they are at present; (b) if exchange should be affected adversely; and (c) if the war should come nearer home, and we should have to fight on our own account on our front. I respectfully submit that when these three possibilities are before us, it will be the part of wisdom not to undertake any further obligations upon us. But that on the same principles on which it is proposed that in the event of certain new conditions arising, we shall be released from the obligation which are asked to undertake, in view of the fact that since we agreed to contribute £100 million to England as a war gift, we have raised and are going to raise half a million men in this country, the cost of this additional force should be regarded as a contribution towards the unpaid balance of the £100 million which we have promised.

The Hon. the Finance Member has said that it is not enough, in the present crisis, for India to raise large numbers of additional troops if she leaves the entire burden of paying for them upon England. But we are not doing this. We have promised to contribute £100 million to England. We have paid £60 million of this by loan. We have to pay £40 million more. And all that I say is let us pay this balance in the shape of the cost of the additional troops which have been raised or are to be raise din this country. Let us find the cost of the additional troops, but let it be understood that it will be regarded as the unpaid portion of the contribution which we have already agreed to make. It is proposed that this additional cost should be met partly out of the surplus and partly by excess profits tax. I entirely support this proposal. The excess profits tax should have been levied last year. The reasons urged by the Hon. the Finance Member for not levying it then did not satisfy a large section of the public. Nor would the reasons he has urged for further delaying action in that respect satisfy them. They have felt and rightly that when the £100 million gift was promised to England, an excess profits tax should have been levied in order to liquidate the debt as early as practicable. Most certainly let it be done at any rate now. If this is not done, it will take nearly thirty years of high taxation to liquidate the debt of £100 million. This will be a calamity. The Government owe it to the people to see that this debt is liquidated as early as may be practicable so that it may not continue to block all domestic progress. How can this be done except by raising every possible revenue that can legitimately raised without oppressing the poor: and what can be a more legitimate source of revenue to liquidate a war loan than an excess war profits tax?

My Lord, I hope, I have made it clear that I am not opposed to the idea that we should bear the additional charges of the new troops i.e. we are raising. I say again let us bear them; but let us represent to His Majesty's Government in England that in view of our entire situation, in view of the large contribution we have already promised, in view of the deplorable poverty of our people, in view of the unfortunate fact that fresh taxes cannot be put upon the people without oppressing them, they should allow the cost of these new troops to be registered as part of our unpaid contribution of £100 million.

The Hon. Mr. Shafi:—I rise to a point of order, my Lord. Apart from the generosity of the suggestion made by my learned friend, is he in order in proposing that these additional charges be debited against the free gift which has already been made by this country?

H. E. the President:—I do not think that is a point of order. I think the Hon. Member is quite in order in putting this forward. It is not forward as an amendment but as an argument which can be considered by His Majesty's Government when they read the Hon. Member's speech.

The Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya:—I thank you, my Lord. As I have said again and again, I am not opposed to our country bearing the proposed further charges. I am only suggesting that, in the circumstances of the case, these should be accepted as part of the contribution which we have promised. I sincerely wish, my Lord, that we were in a position to agree to a fresh larger contribution; but, as I have submitted, we are really not in a position to do so. This is my honest belief, and by reason of this belief, I regret, I find myself unable to support the resolution as it stands. It will be wrong for any one to think that we are unwilling to render all the support that it is in our power to give. In the telegram which your Excellency sent to the Secretary of State at the beginning of January 1917 in which you said that the time had come for India to place her credit and her taxable capacity at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, you rightly qualified it by saying that it should be utilized to the farthest extent which her limited resources and a just appreciation of the circumstances of her people render practicable, and it was after weighing all practical possibilities that Your Excellency's Government came to the concusion that India should make "an ultimate total special contribution of £100 million". All that I am urging now is that our unwillingness to consent to contribute more should be judged by a consideration of what we can bear. It has been said that the poor will not be taxed; but in my humble opinion it will not be possible to meet all the extra charges which are likely to be thrown upon us by the resolution by means merely of an excess profits tax. I fear that other taxes will have to be imposed and I fear that some of these will press upon the middle class poor.

One last word more, my Lord, We non-official members are asked to decide the fate of this important resolution by our exclusive votes. This means that we should take the responsibility of putting fresh burdens and fresh taxation upon the people. If the Government were to agree to leave the adjustment of these burdens, the decision as to what taxes should be levied in order to meet these burdens, to us non-official members, I should feel less hesitation in supporting the resolution than I do at present. As matters stand, my Lord, I submit, with all humility, that as the power of imposing taxes rests practically exclusively with the Government, I and my non-official colleagues will not be justified in undertaking the exclusive responsibility of committing the country to the large additional expenditure proposed by the resolution. I hope, my Lord, the matter will be looked at by His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in that light. I clearly see my Lord, that the view which I have submitted is not likely to prevail to-day in this Council. But I venture to say that a great volume of opinion in the country will echo my request that the cost of the additional troops which we are to bear should be regarded as a part of our contribution of the £100 million we have already promised, and that only when that sum is exceeded by such cost should we be asked to make a further money contribution to the War.

(Continued from column 5.)

consideration, it was pointed out that the number of persons eligible for admission to the St. George's Hospital who were the victims of street accidents was extremely small, and that an ambulance attached to the G. T. Hospital would be of comparatively little use to the central part of the City which is served by that hospital, as in most cases it would be easy to obtain other conveyance before the ambulance could be summoned. It was thought, however, that an ambulance stationed further north, close to the mill and quarry districts in which the great majority of accidents occur, would be of real utility. It was found impracticable to arrange for the control of the ambulance by the police or by the hospital authorities, and the suggestion finally made was that the ambulance should be placed under the control of the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, and stationed at the Fire Brigade Headquarters, the staff being controlled by the Chief Officer and paid by the Association. At this stage the Association found it necessary to allow the matter to remain in abeyance until after the war.

The real difficulty of any such scheme is to work out a system which will secure that injured persons will be conveyed to hospital more rapidly than at present. It has to be remembered that telephones are not readily available in most parts of Bombay and it seems probable that in most cases the present method of utilising the first speedy conveyance that can be obtained will continue to be the most effective, even if after the war the proposal to station motor ambulances at the Byculla Fire Brigade Station is given effect to. This experiment is, however, one which it is very desirable to try, and I hope that the Corporation will accord their willingness to co-operate in the working of such a scheme when it becomes possible to carry it out.

ACCOMMODATION IN HOSPITALS.

As regards the last part of the resolution, relating to the provision of accommodation of urgent cases in the G. T. Hospital, it appears from the proceedings of the Legislative Council that the matter was brought to the notice of Government and that Government have stated that proper facilities exist for the treatment of cases of street accidents at the J. J., the St. George's and the G. T. Hospitals.

"NO PROGRESS MADE."

In a further letter the Commissioner stated:—

"No progress has been made with the scheme referred to in that letter, nor is any progress likely to be made until after the war. If the Corporation consider that motor ambulances to be used in case of street accidents, etc., should be provided at Municipal expense, I suggest that they place their opinion on record and approve of provision being made in the Budget to give effect to it, when ambulances can be obtained and arrangements made for working them."

The Committee decided to forward the letter to the Medical Relief Committee for consideration and report to the Corporation and that Dr. Shellim be informed that the matter was receiving their attention.

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LACK OF STREET AMBULANCE.

ANOTHER SHOCKING CASE OF NEGLECT.

NO PROGRESS MADE WITH SCHEME IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding. Consideration was given to a letter from Dr. A. E. Shellim stating that on the 17th July 1918, his cook was suddenly struck down senseless owing to the bursting of a blood vessel of his brain; that he rang up the Lamington Road Police Station for an ambulance but that he was informed that no ambulance was kept there; that as he found on enquiry that an ambulance was available at the Sir J. J. Hospital he saw the House Surgeon who very kindly placed it at his disposal, but asked him to put Rs. 5 in the Poor Box as the ambulance had been purchased from the collections of the Box and to make his own arrangements for taking the ambulance out; that he had to pay Rs. 2 more to the hamals who took the ambulance out with him and fetched the patient; that his object in bringing this incident to the notice of the Corporation was to show the urgent necessity of providing several ambulances at different places in the City available to the poor free, and to the well-to-do on payment of a reasonable fee on the certificate of a medical man or a Police Officer. He added that the ambulances provided by the Municipality were for cases of infectious diseases only and that they could not be used for cases of accidents or for pregnant women on the point of labour or for cases of ordinary patients to be taken to a hospital.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

In connection with this letter, consideration was also given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to refer to a Corporation Resolution of 19th March, 1917. In this my attention was drawn to the "remarks made by the Coroner" at an inquest held on the body of a Hindu who died of injuries received by being knocked down by a taxi car on the 10th February 1917, and I was asked to report whether it is not desirable to move the authorities concerned to provide a properly fitted ambulance for the removal of the injured in the streets, and also for the provision of adequate accommodation for urgent cases of accidents and injuries brought to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. In the particular case referred to, the accident occurred on Hornby Road close to the Anjuman-i-Islam School, that is to say, within 400 yards of the G. T. Hospital. A constable who was called from a post at some distance found the injured person in an almost dying condition. He naturally and, I think, quite rightly, took the first available conveyance to convey the man to hospital. The action of the police was not criticised by the Coroner, but the jury expressed the opinion that the attention of the authorities should be called to the absence of proper street ambulances. In this particular case the nearest hand ambulance available was at the Esplanade Police Station. It is highly probable that if the policeman had called the ambulance instead of taking the first conveyance he could find, the injured man would have died before he reached the hospital.

When the Resolution was being discussed a reference was made to 7 hand ambulances presented by the Trades Association to the St. John Ambulance Association. These ambulances are in charge of the Commissioner of Police and are located at the following Police Stations:—

Esplanade, Princess Street, Nagpada, Suleman Chowkey, Dadar Road, DeLisle Road, and Prince's Dock. The St. John Association is still responsible for their upkeep, and supplies from time to time such accessories as may be required.

AMBULANCES AT HOSPITALS.

The St. John Ambulance Association, shortly before the war, suggested a scheme for locating 3 motor ambulances at the three principal Hospitals—St George's Hospital, the G. T. Hospital and the J. J. Hospital—the working of the ambulances to be placed under the control of the Commissioner of Police and the personnel to be included in the police cadre. It was intended if Government approved of the scheme to approach the Municipality, large employers of labour and the general public for pecuniary assistance. When the scheme was under

(Continued in column 4.)

BAMBAY STATE WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

Tickets at Rs. 2 each. Proceeds after deducting the expenses to be distributed in prizes to be given in War Bonds. Complimentary Tickets allowed. First Prize Rs. 20,000. Closing and drawing of Lottery extended to 9-11-18 and 23-11-18 respectively. Tickets not sent V.P.P. Apply to the Secretaries of the War Loan Lottery, Cambay.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

S. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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GEN. MANGIN'S FRESH ATTACK NEAR JOUY.

SEVERAL POSITIONS CAPTURED.

CAPTURE OF NUMEROUS SUB-TERRANEAN PASSAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, in a wire last evening, said: On the plateau east of the Laffaux Mill General Mangin attacked this morning in the direction of Ange-Gardien on the Soissons-Maubeuge road and the Colombe farm near Jouy and advanced one kilometre on a front of four kilometres, capturing several positions in the valley separating Sancy from the plateau of Jouy. Numerous prisoners and machineguns were taken. In spite of the machineguns and artillery and sweeping vigorous counter-attacks the French maintained themselves in the captured positions.

The chief feature of the day's fighting was the capture of numerous subterranean passages by under the plateau, in which the Germans put up a desperate furious defence but lost heavily.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY N. OF AISNE.

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED N. OF RHEIMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-50 p.m., Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Sept. 18.

A French communiqué says:—

North of the Aisne the artillery on both the sides was active. In a raid west of Maisons-de-Champagne we took prisoners. Between St. Hilaire-le-Grand and Mont-sans-Nom also north of Rheims, we repulsed enemy raids.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 18.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—The enemy, east of Laffaux, pressed us back slightly.

BARELY A MILE FROM LAFFAUX PLATEAU.

GERMAN LINE TAKEN BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—The French are now barely a mile from the highest point of Laffaux plateau. The German line with quarry fortifications has been taken and garrisons either killed or captured.

In one quarry an entire battalion was captured. In another a colonel with his regimental stag was seized. The Germans held out in quarries with machine-guns.

A most sanguinary fight occurred for one of these subterranean fortresses on the 'Monkey Mountain' (Mont des Singes) north of Vauxaillon. Finally the garrison was killed almost to a man.

Altogether five German divisions were engaged against the French including the Fifth Guards and the Brandenburgers. The enemy has succeeded in flooding the valleys. The French consequently fought kneedeep in water across the valleys before storming the stone fortresses on the plateau. The enemy resisted in great strength. One French battalion fought kneedeep for twenty-four hours.

The Germans brought up fieldguns almost into the first line and fired at ranges of a few hundred yards. The ground was sown with obstacles of every kind. Nevertheless, General Mangin's infantrymen have beaten back the German front at Vauxaillon to the bank of the Aisne.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-5 p.m., Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Sept. 18.

A British communiqué says we progressed on Monday in the direction of Leverguier north-westward of St. Quentin. We also slightly improved our positions north-westward of Hulluch and north-westward of Neuve Chapelle.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND.

NEW POSITION ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17, 11-15 p.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 18.

A British communiqué says:—Minor fighting continued north-west of St. Quentin. We gained ground in the neighbourhood of Holmon. There were local encounters also on the northern front. We captured a German post west of La Bassée, taking prisoners. We established new posts north-east of Neuve Chapelle and in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert. We repulsed raiders east of Vierstraat.

AMERICAN ADVANCE.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS IN WEOUVRE.

ENEMY'S FORTIFIED POSITIONS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Sept. 18.

The Paris papers say that the news from Woeuvre is excellent. the Americans have gone beyond Villers-sous-Remy and have reached Vandiers two and half kilometres from the frontier station.

East and north-east of Julny the Americans following the valley of Rupt Demad carried a series of strongly fortified positions in the direction of Gorze and Chamblay. Towards Fresnes the French have advanced three kilometres on a front of eighteen and reached the line east of Watronville and west of Hautecourt, Dieppe and Morgeville.

HINDENBURG LINE

ENEMY PREPARED TO WITHDRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m. Sept. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters says:—

Evidence is accumulating that the enemy intends withdrawing behind the Hindenburg line in the Lorraine if further pressed. He is burning towns along Moselle, which are likely to fall into our hands. including Dommartin and La Chaussee, both of which are within the Hindenburg line. The Germans arranged that the Austrian troops should bear the brunt of the attack in the very lungs of the salient east of St. Mihiel and ordered them to hold us back until all the Germans had withdrawn. The Austrians consequently suffered very heavily especially in prisoners. The entire artillery of the 31st German division was captured.

BURNING OF DOMMARTIN AND LA CHAUSSEE.

NOT A PROOF OF ENEMY'S WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Sept. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters wiring last night says:—The burning of Dommartin and La Chaussee which are actually in the Hindenburg line cannot be accepted as a proof of the enemy's intention to withdraw behind the line being both under our fire and having been conceivable set on fire thereby. The towns, however which are burning along Mostle, being French towns unconnected with the enemy's defence, could not have been set on fire by shells. The Hindenburg line in this region is not of a formidable nature which it has become farther west in the wide plain between Cotes-de-Meuse and Moselle there is no position of outstanding importance for some distance northwards.

Once the neck between Vigneulles and Thiaucourt has been passed therefore enemy may find the selection of a satisfactory line in no way easy unless they are prepared to retire a long way which is improbable considering the value of the ground.

The American airmen have distinguished themselves harassing the enemy's withdrawal in the deepest part of the salient. The Americans accurately forecasted the lines along which the German transport would proceed. These lines converged on a gap between Vigneulles and Thiaucourt with St. Benoit as the centre. The airmen, therefore, found the transport exactly where they expected and their attempts to delay it were of the most daring kind. Frequently they swooped down to within forty feet of the ground despite rain wrecking lorry after lorry and shattering the wagons with bombs or peppering them with machinegun bullets. A considerable part of the booty was due to the work of the airmen in thus blocking the only roads of escape. The total number of guns captured is now over 200, this tremendous haul being due to the bottling up of the mouth of the salient.

evening stood approximately on the line of Fresnes-St. Hilaine-Haumont-Rembercourt and Rappre Forest.

AMERICAN TROOPS,

313,000 EMBARK FOR EUROPE DURING AUGUST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 18.

The Press Bureau states that the number of American troops which embarked for Europe during August was 313,000, 180,000 of which number were conveyed in British ships.

AMERICAN MILITARY PROGRAMME.

7,347 DOLLARS MORE ASKED FOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 18.

WASHINGTON.—The War Department has asked the Congress to provide 7,347 million dollars in addition to previous estimates for enlarged American military programme during the coming year.

AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

U. S. OFFICIAL REPLY.

DECLINES TO ENTERTAIN PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Sept. 18.

WASHINGTON.—The official reply to the Austro-Hungarian Note runs as follows. "Government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the Austro-Hungarian suggestion. It has repeatedly and with entire candour stated the terms on which the United States will consider pearce and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S EMPHATIC REJECTION

APPROVED BY U.S. PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Sept. 18.

NEW YORK.—The Press unqualifiedly approves President Wilson's emphatic rejection of the Austrian proposal, which was delivered within half-an-hour after the receipt.

The "SUN" epitomises the views as follows:—"There must be no talk about the terms of peace and no negotiations for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace until there is evidence that we are dealing with German people and not merely with the present rulers in Germany, on whose word nobody can now depend.

MR LODGE ENDORSES PRESIDENT WILSON'S REJECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 18.

WASHINGTON.—Addressing the Senate, Mr. Lodge endorsed without qualification President Wilson's rejection of the Austrian peace proposals. Mr. Lodge said the President's curt refusal would put an end to loose and feeble talk helpful to Germany. "America's position", said Mr. Lodge, "is so plain that even the Central Powers will soon begin to understand it. Having brought unnumbered woes upon an innocent world and appealed to the lust of conquest we now mean to put them in physical bonds."

UNANIMITY ON FUTILITY OF THE PROPOSALS.

INEVITABLE RESULT OF FAILURE OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m. Sept. 18.

The Austrian Note continues to be the subject of a lively discussion the chief feature of which is absolute unanimity regarding futility of the proposals in their present form. The papers fully endorse Mr. Balfour's statement and welcome President Wilson's uncompromising rejection of the proposals. They warn Austria that she has never made a greater blunder if she expects to sow dissension among the Allies. People in diplomatic circles think that one of the motives of the Note was to attempt to calm the restiveness in Bulgaria and satisfy Turks who are showing increasing readiness for some kind of peace. Altogether, the Note is regarded more as a war manoeuvre than a peace move.

A telegram from Amsterdam says the Dutch press sees little hope of success for the Austrian Note and thinks that it is dictated by the urgent need of the Central Powers for peace.

A telegram from Paris referring to the Note says the attempt at peace is the inevitable result of the failure of the German offensive. The Allied attitude is clear; they require reparation, restitution and guarantees and punishment of the criminals for the outrages on the French territory. The Note is a monument of fear and hypocrisy.

With the peace proposals came the raid on Paris.

INTER-ALLIED LABOUR CONFERENCE.

"DESIRING AN HONOURABLE AND LASTING PEACE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Sept. 17.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Sept. 18.

The opening meeting of the Inter-Allied Labour Conference was held at Westminster to-day, Great Britain, France, Italy Belgium, the United States, Greece and Serbia being represented. Mr. G. H Bunting, Chairman of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, presiding, said the conference had been called to try to find an agreement amongst the Allied Labour men. They were not there as "peace at any price" men or "defeatists" but as people who desired an honourable and lasting peace. Referring to the Austrian note the Chairman said it was their duty to explore all the avenues towards peace.

SUCCESSFUL DOBROPOLJE OFFENSIVE.

BULGARIANS LOSE AGGRESSIVE SPIRIT.

GREEK ARMY REORGANIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17,
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 18.

The successful continuation of the Dobropolje offensive is combined with very considerable liveliness north of Monastir and in the Cerna bend where the Bulgarians report that French attacks are increasing their expectations of certain Allied enterprises. The captured Bulgarian lines lay along mountains of four to five thousand feet high.

Progress must be slow, but it is doubted whether Bulgarian resistance can at present equal the efforts of two years ago. There is clearest evidence that they have lost aggressive spirit.

The reorganisation of the Greek army is a significant event in the present conditions in Europe, and this army is likely to play a conspicuous part in eastern operations.

FRANCO-SERBIAN ATTACK ON BULGARIAN POSITION.

WHOLE OF DOBROPOLJE SOKOL CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Sept. 18.

Reuter learns that after artillery fire the French and the Sebians on Sept. 15 attacked a very powerful Bulgarian position which had been organised and fortified for over two years. The whole of the positions on a front of 15 kilometres including Veternik Dobropolje Sokol constituting the most important part of the Macedonian front have been carried. Several hundreds of prisoners, a great number of guns and a large amount of material were captured.

SERBIAN OFFENSIVE COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

JUGO-SLAVS REACH KOZIAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Sept. 18.

A Serbian communiqué of yesterday's date says the offensive continues completely successfully. The front pierced is now over twenty kilometres. We have advanced over eight kilometres and hitherto taken over 3.000 prisoners and twenty-four guns.

A Jugo-Slav division reached Koziak, a very important position in this region.

SUCCESS IN FAR EAST.

SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR OF SERBIAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 18.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—The operations which were begun on September 15, were continued to-day with complete success. The breach which was made in the Dobropolje-Vetrenik front, was widened westwards and eastwards and now extends over a front of 25 kilometres to a depth of seven.

West of Sokol the Serbians carried the fortified zone between Gradesnitza and Okol and crossed the river at Gradesnitza throwing back in disorder on the Eazimbey bridge, enemy units who were caught under our airmen's machine-guns.

East of Vetrenik, the Allies carried the Chelo and Golobilo massiffs and the Zborsko defences.

Up to the present over four thousand prisoners have been taken and over thirty guns and considerable other booty captured.

The offensive continues. The Serbian troops fought with splendid morale, endurance, courage and self-sacrifice, also in repulsing Bulgarian counter-attacks.

BATTLE ON ARCHANGEL FRONT.

BOLSHEVISTS FLEE IN PANIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m. Sept. 18.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a Petrograd message, dated Sept. 14 the "Pravda" states that a battle occurred on the Archangel front between the Bolshevists and the French British and American forces resulting in the Bolshevists fleeing in panic. A number of Bolshevist officers deserted and went over to the British.

THE SALONIKA OFFENSIVE.

PRELUDE TO GREATER SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 18.

Mr. Balfour speaking at the Greek dinner at Carlton referring to the Salonika offensive, stated that the first and second line of the enemy trenches, also various important hills had been carried and 800 prisoners taken. This was only a prelude to greater successes and triumphs, in which the British and Greek troops would take an equal and glorious part.

SYDENHAM GANG AND REFORM SCHEME.

SIR H. H. FRASER'S DISCLAIMER.

APPEAL TO MODERATES FOR CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Sept. 18.

In a letter to "The Times" Sir H. H. Fraser says he and other members of the Indo-British Association do not agree wholly with the unfavourable views on the Reform Scheme expressed by some speakers at a recent meeting of the Association. He welcomes the general principles and tendencies of the Report, though he has criticisms to submit to the Secretary of State regarding the details. He believes that its method is better than any other he has heard or thought of. He is of opinion that guarantees for peaceable and righteous Government are in generally adequate but preliminary work of provincial Governments must be awaited before a final judgment can be pronounced. He hails with pleasure the provision for watchful cautious and systematic progress along a difficult path and cordially concurs in an earnest appeal to the Moderates European and Indian alike to co-operate in carrying out the scheme as finally adopted.

VON MORGEN'S EXHORTATION TO TROOPS

"TO DEFEND THE FATHERLAND."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring this evening says A captured document signed by Von Morgen dated September 10th. addressed to the 14th Reserve Corps near St. Quentin says:—"Hitherto owing to military reasons we have allowed the English to occupy desolate enemy country. Now, however, you have taken up a strong defensive position and not one foot more of ground is to be given up." The document exhorts the men to defend their homes, families and the Fatherland and adds:—"You are more than a match for the enemy who only attacks with a dash when accompanied by tanks. These we will destroy. I expect every man from the General to the most junior private to do his duty in imminent decisive battles."

Von Morgen, be it said, was the General who streaked off in his motorcar early in our attack on August 8.

GREEK MAN-POWER.

200,000 SOLDIERS UNDER ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 18.

In an interview with Reuter Verr Michalacopoulos, the Greek Minister of Agriculture, said Greece had 200,000 soldiers under arms and could raise an additional 100,000, but was handicapped owing to the lack of shipping. She was immediately beginning to build shipyards. In conclusion, he said, he was convinced that the Salonika front was far more important than was generally realised. There would soon be big developments there.

RECENT AIR RAID ON PARIS

CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd 10-45 a.m., Sept. 18.

PARIS.—Six people were killed and five injured in the air-raid on Paris.

ALLIES ENTER HOBALOVSK.

GERMAN OFFICERS AMONG CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Sept. 18.

An official message from Tokio says the main cavalry force has entered Hobalovsk. The people are friendly. The Allies have captured large quantity of railway material and 190 prisoners, including German officers.

ENEMY NAVAL BASE CAPTURED.

JAPANESE SUCCESS AT KHABAROVSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept. 18.

TOKIO.—The War Office states that on the 9th the Japanese captured the enemy naval base at Khabarovsk with seventeen gunboats, four vessels, the wireless station 120 guns and great quantities of ammunition and material.

GALWAY CASTLE TORPEDOED.

154 PERSONS MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept. 18.

The liner Galway Castle bound for South Africa with 941 persons on board, including 300 women and children, also the South African Cabinet Minister Mr. Burton who was saved, was torpedoed at 7 in the morning of September 12th. One hundred and twenty passengers and thirty-four of the crew are missing. Among the missing are the wife and daughter of Mr. Hamilton, a barrister of Allahabad. All other women passengers for India, six in number, were saved.

ENEMY'S INHUMAN CONDUCT.

GEN. BOTHA'S ABHORRENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Sept. 17.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept. 18.

PRETORIA.—General Botha in the course of a message expressing the Government's abhorrence of the torpedoing of the Galway Castle declared that the enemy's inhuman conduct will strengthen the South African resolution to give every assistance to bring war to a successful end.

IMPORTATION OF TEAS INTO AUSTRALIA.

TO BE LIMITED TO 20 P.C. OF LAST YEAR'S

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept. 18.

MELBOURNE.—The Commonwealth Minister of Customs announces that in future importations of foreign teas into australia will be limited to 20 per cent. of the total importations for 1917-18. It has been found that the recent removal of he embargo of Java and China teas has operated harshly against India and Ceylon.

PUNISHMENT OF GERMANY.

"GERMANY MUST BE DEFEATED ON HER SOIL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Sept. 18.

SYDNEY.—General Pau, the head of the French Mission at present in Australia, in the course of a speech declared amidst tremendous applause that the punishment of Gemany would not be complete until Germany was defeated on the German soil and until she had tasted the horrors of war she had wrought.

GERMANY'S DEPLORABLE MAN POWER.

NEWS OF AMERICAN SUCCESS SUPPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m. Sept. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—

During the past 24 hours 131 prisoners have been taken. There is plenty of evidence that the enemy is anticipating further concerted attacks at various places.

A captured order points out that the Allies must now be expected to strike heavy blows. The order bewails the lack of assault troops as rendering any prospect of a successful counter-attack or effective resistance impossible.

Prisoners state that every effort has been made to suppress all news of the American success at St. Mihiel, concerning which alarming rumours prevail. The general impression seems to be that the American victory has been so overwhelming that the German Army Command dares not admit the fact.

ADMIRAL MAYO ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 10-45 a.m. Sept. 18.

Admiral Mayo, Commander of the United States Atlantic fleet, has arrived in England to inspect the United States' naval activities in Europe.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

RECORD NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Sept. 17, 11-15 p.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 18.

A British communiqué referring to aviation says:—There was great aerial activity on the whole British front yesterday. Despite strong opposition we took a record number of photographs. Our aeroplanes and balloons reported much damage in hostile battery positions and many explosions and fires caused by our artillery fire. We dropped 24 tons of bombs during the day and fifteen during the night on aerodromes, railheads and dumps. Intense combats are occurring all day long at a considerable distance east of our lines. We brought down 45 hostile machines, seven of which were brought down in one fight by one of our squadrons. We drove down twenty others out of control. Our anti-aircraft batteries also shot down one hostile machine. Sixteen British machines are missing.

PROVISIONAL COLLECTION OF TAXES.

BILL PASSES THROUGH IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

RESOLUTION ON ARMS ACT REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir George Lowndes, Vice-President, presided. There was a large attendance of members as well as visitors. Mr. Thompson was sworn.

Sir William Meyer asked the Council to consider and pass the Bill providing for certain taxation which should take effect from the date of the introduction of the Bill. Sir William Meyer recapitulated the reasons for the Provisional Collection of Taxes Bill, and said that they were following the example of Great Britain and emphasised the importance of it.

"BILL ULTRA VIRES."

Mr. Patel once more drew attention to the fact that it was outside the powers of the Council. The Legislative Council had no power to pass enactments which affect Parliamentary Acts and invited attention of the Council to clause (2) 65 of the Government of India Act, and also relied on section 68. In his opinion the Bill was *ultra vires* and the consequences of having it passed would be serious and would affect the Excess Profits Tax.

Sir William Meyer, intervening, said that the Excess Profits Tax was neither an Excise nor Customs measure.

Mr. Muddiman explained that the Bill did not affect the Parliament Act and as regards refunds the Bill provided for such a course.

Mr. Sarma pointed out the dangers of legislation of this kind and urged that an alternative should be resorted to, such as an ordinance, or they should pass a Bill by suspension of rules of business.

Mr. Shafi read section 2 of the Bill and held that it was within the jurisdiction of Council to pass the Bill.

Sir William Meyer summed up the debate and said that Mr. Sarma was not serious when he suggested that the Bill passed by this Council would not be binding on the future Council, and preferred a Bill passing through the Council than through an ordinance, as Mr. Sarma suggested.

BILL PASSED.

Mr. Sarma followed Sir William Meyer and said that the Government were becoming democratic. He emphasised the difference between the British and the Indian practice and regretted that the Finance Member had not followed the essential differences between his and the latter's view.

The Bill was passed.

NON-FERROUS METALS BILL.

Sir George Barnes moved that the Non-ferrous Metals and Metallic Ores Bill be considered, and explained that it ran on lines of the British Act and was directed against our enemies.

The Bill was passed.

The Commander-in-Chief moved that the Indian Army Suspension of Sentences Bill be taken into consideration and emphasised that the Bill was of minor importance.

The Bill was passed.

I. D. F. BILL.

The Commander-in-Chief moved that the Indian Defence Bill be passed and said that the Bill was simple, as it provides that a European British subject over fifty years would be able to volunteer for general and local service.

The Bill was passed.

I. D. F. FOREIGN SERVICE BILL.

The Commander-in-Chief then introduced the Indian Defence Force Foreign Service Bill.

Mr. Ironside speaking said they did not object to the Bill, but asked that the extensive powers should be used with consideration. The employers had allowed every man they could spare, but a short notice was open to objection.

The Commander-in-Chief gave the assurance that the points raised in Mr. Ironside's speech will be fully considered. They had not been in an undue hurry in responding to the appeal he made on behalf of those whom he represented in Calcutta. The Bill was then introduced.

Sir William Meyer introduced the Bronze Coin Bill and explained that it had been detailed fully in the statement of objects and reasons and pointed out that the bronze coin coined at the mint of the Nizam of Hyderabad, would be legal tender. The Bill was introduced.

ARMS ACT.

After the legislative business was over, the Council resumed discussion on Mr. Khaparde's resolution on the Arms Act. Dr. Sapru moved his amendment. "That a committee of official and non-official members of this Council be appointed to consider and report to the Governor-General in Council to what extent the Indian Arms Act and the rules thereunder can be amended." He said that the discussion had shown considerable divergence of views between officials and non-officials and hence his amendment. He was not for controversy, but could not share Mr. Kincaid's apprehensions and urged that the Arms Act stigma based on racial distinctions should be removed. There was no doubt of the strength of feeling on that point, but at the same time questions of public safety could not be overlooked, and some restrictions might be found desirable. These questions required careful consideration, and should be gone into by a committee. He would not like to commit himself to any opinions beforehand.

Mr. Khaparde pointed out that his intention was to share the privileges enjoyed by others and would accept the amendment.

DR. SAPRU'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Sir William Vincent explaining said it would have been useful if notice had been received earlier, but on behalf of Government he would accept the amendment. It was what he had himself decided to do. He could not, however, share Dr. Sapru's position that there were considerable divergences. The amendment was put to the Council and accepted and the amended resolution was next put to the meeting and carried.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Mr. Khaparde moved his Boy Scout resolution and reminded the Council that this was brought by Mr. Sarma year before last and also discussed in the Provincial Councils. The beneficial effects of the movement were well known. Specially it made very good citizens. Nothing was to be said against it, but everything for it. Lord Roberts was its ardent supporter.

Mr. Hogg said as he was connected with Baden Powell's movement in Bombay, he could not give a silent vote, and explained that the boy scout movement was not a military or even semi-military movement and corrected certain statements of the mover. The aim of the boy scout movement was inculcation of the ideals of citizenship. It was essentially a thing which should be started by individual efforts.

SIR S. NAIR URGES WITHDRAWAL.

Sir Sankaran Nair speaking on behalf of Government said they could not consider the question because there was great dearth of scout masters. He pointed out that initiation of the scout movement did not require the approval of the Government and referred to Government of India circular on the subject of March 1917. They had already directed the local Governments to do their best. The activities of the Boy Scout Association were at a standstill owing to war and the whole question would be considered after the war was over. He asked the mover to withdraw the resolution. If he did not, Government would oppose it.

RESOLUTION LOST.

Mr. Khaparde said that he felt very strongly on the matter and the movement was required for the service of the Empire. He could not withdraw the resolution, which was put to the Council and lost.

CONFLICTING RULINGS OF HIGH COURTS.

Mr. Patel, next moving the resolution on undertaking legislation reconciling conflicting rulings of different High Courts, said that substantive and adjective laws in British India were legislative enactments and if the provisions of these enactments were interpreted in different ways by different High Courts, then the Statute Law to a certain extent was converted into a judge made law. He cited several cases in support of his contention and said that instances could be multiplied, but it was not necessary to do so. As every lawyer was conversant with them, the instances enumerated would suffice to convince the Council that steps should be taken to maintain uniformity of law in British India.

DR. SAPRU'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. Sapru, in opposing the resolution, said that no Act of Parliament or of the Legislative Council could prevent difference of opinion. It was impossible to restore unanimity. He doubted whether Mr. Muddiman could discharge the onerous duties which Mr. Patel was going to put on him. In actual practice difference of opinion influencing subordinate courts would not matter very much. The time of the Legislative Department would be more profitably spent than in settling differences among different law courts.

AN ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

Sir George Lowndes said that the resolution was a counsel of perfection and when the millennium came there would be no differences. He had however, sympathy with the resolution, but divergent views would exist. It was not altogether wrong to have divergent views in different provinces. He cited the Hindu law Mitakhasara for instance, about which there was very great difference of opinion. He regarded the enormous multiplication of reports as a serious evil and there was the foundation of a great deal of divergent decisions and held that divergent decisions should not be reported at all. He asked his lawyer friends what would happen a hundred years hence. Sir George described the practice they followed relating to consolidation and amendments and pointed out divergent decisions and agreed with Dr. Sapru's observations. The labour was almost an impossible one and during the war it was more so. Every five years' examination was also utterly impracticable.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha urged that Mr. Patel should remember the Hon. the Law Member's advice and introduce a bill of his own.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

The resolution was withdrawn. The Council was adjourned at this stage.

CONTROL OF COTTON CLOTH.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

At to-day's meeting Sir George Barnes presented the following report of the Select Committee on Cotton Cloth Bill:—

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, to which the Bill to take powers to provide for the cheap supply of cotton cloth to the poorer classes of the community was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our report with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy urged the necessity of standard cloth being marked in such a way as to be recognisable by even the most illiterate classes and the desirability of such a mark being woven into the whole length of the fabric. We recognise that this point is one of very considerable practical importance and we have, therefore, inserted a special power (b) in sub-clause (2) of clause 4, giving the Controller power to prescribe the manner in which standard cloth shall be marked and have also modified clause 8 of the Bill so as to penalize misuse of any prescribed mark with reference to clause 4 (2). It was further suggested that definite provision should be inserted in the Bill making it clear that a manufacturer might, at his own risk, pass on his obligation to manufacture standard cloth to another manufacturer, by such private arrangement as he thought fit. It appeared to us that there was no objection to this course on the understanding that the responsibility for the supply of the cloth remained with the manufacturer, on whom the order under the Bill was made. We have therefore made a slight modification in (b) now (c) of the same sub-clause and a consequential alteration in clause 6.

FIXING OF PRICES.

We discussed at some length the question of the power given by the Bill to the Controller to fix different prices in the case of different manufacturers in the same locality. It was pointed out, and this view was accepted by the Committee, that in normal circumstances the Controller should fix a flat rate governing mills in the same locality, but it was recognised that under exceptional conditions this might not be possible. We have accordingly modified the proviso to (c) now (d) of the same sub-clause to indicate the view that it is only in special circumstances that the Controller shall exercise the power of discriminating between different manufacturers in the same locality. The power of entry and inspection given by (d) of the same sub-clause in the Bill as referred to us was criticised by some of the non-official members of the Committee as unnecessary, and likely to be unduly harassing. The Committee were prepared to accept the view that the clause should be struck out not only for this reason, but also because the other powers conferred on the Controller would enable him to compel recalcitrant persons to produce such information as he considered necessary. We have accordingly deleted the provision in question. We consider that the relations between the Controller and his Advisory Committee, which are contemplated by clause 5, need revision and we have accordingly amended that clause, so as to provide that where the majority of the Committee who have been consulted by the Controller differ from his opinion, the matter must be referred to the Government of India.

With reference to clause 9, we think we ought to indicate in the Bill itself the importance which we attach to wide publication for public information of the orders passed by the Local Government fixing the prices of standard cloth and we have amplified the provisions of this clause. Accordingly, there is a point which arises in connection with clause 10 which we should like to mention, although we have not thought it necessary to amend the Bill, namely, the desirability of providing that persons licensed to sell standard cloth should maintain and display in their places of business a notice or list of the authorised prices. This, we think, can be sufficiently provided for by a condition to be annexed to the license, but we desire to refer to it here in order that the matter may not be lost sight of.

PENALTY CLAUSE.

At the suggestion of our colleague the Hon. Mr. Sarma we have increased the penalty imposed by clause 10 (2) from three to six months, as we agree with him that the maximum penalty provided in the Bill is hardly sufficient to indicate what we regard as the gravity of an offence against this clause 7.

With the exception of trifling drafting changes, to which we need not allude in detail, we have not otherwise modified the Bill. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.—G. S. Barnes, C. R. Lowndes, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sita Nath Roy, A. P. Muddiman, D. E. Wacha, B. N. Sarma, W. A. Ironside, H. V. Lovett, C. E. Low.

We sign this report reserving to ourselves the right, if so advised, of moving an amendment at a later stage of the Bill dealing with the question of forward contracts.—Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, D. E. Wacha.

INDIAN FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

HON. MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The following resolutions have been admitted for discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council:—

Mr. Patel will move:—(1) That the Governor-General in Council may be pleased to move the Secretary of State for India in Council to accept the recommendation of the Public Service Commissioners that officers promoted to the Imperial Service be treated in future on terms of absolute equality in the matter of their salaries, allowances and pensions with officers who are directly recruited and that the only exception proposed by them in the case of the Indian Civil Service with regard to the salaries and allowances of promoted officers up to and including the stage of second grade collector shall not be maintained.

(2) This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that immediate steps be taken to submit a representation to his Majesty's Government:—

(a) That the appointment of (1) one Indian non-official on the Committee to advise on the question of the separation of the Indian from provincial functions and to recommend which of the functions assigned to the province should be transferred subjects, and (2) of two non-official Indians on the Committee to examine constituencies, franchises and the composition of the Legislative Council in each province shall be made in accordance with the recommendation of the elected members of the Indian Legislative Council;

(b) that the appointment of one Indian non-official from each province on each committee shall be made in accordance with the recommendation of the elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council concerned and

(c) that the officials appointed from India on either committee shall not be entitled to vote.

HON. MR. RENGASWAMY'S RESOLUTION

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Of the following two resolutions, notice of which had been given by the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rengaswamy Iyengar, the former has been admitted, while as regards the latter permission in the Council is considered inconsistent with public interest:—

1. This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the preparation and introduction into this Council of a Bill as an enabling measure whereby subject to suitable conditions a proprietor of a landed estate in full and exclusive ownership thereof will be enabled to constitute it into an impartial estate descendible according to the essential principles of the law of primogeniture.

2. That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council for adoption more largely of the policy initiated in the case of the Benares Raj, of investing deserving Zamindari houses with administrative and ruling powers subject to suitable guarantees and reservations and to such specific conditions as may be considered necessary in each particular case.

INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

REPLY TO HON. MR. SHUKUL'S QUESTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

At to-day's Council Sir George Barnes replying to Mr. Shukul's question, re indigenous industries said: I would refer the hon. member to the speeches delivered in this Council by my predecessor and the Hon. Mr. Low on the 24th of February, 1915, and the 21st of March, 1916. These speeches gave a resumé of the action taken by Government during the early part of the war. It must be remembered that although the shortage of shipping and the restrictions on manufacture in the United Kingdom and Allied countries have enlarged the opportunities of Indian industries, these causes have also made progress more difficult. Technical experts cannot be obtained in many cases and the obstacles to the adequate supply of plant and machinery can only partially be overcome. Government have, in the first place, taken all possible action to guard against the unnecessary import of articles which are being produced or can be manufactured in India. They carefully scrutinise all indents from Government departments and from the railways in order to obtain as much as possible from Indian sources. Applications for priority in respect of articles required from the United Kingdom by business firms in this country are similarly examined with the same object. Promising openings for manufactures in India are thus revealed and are brought to the notice of firms likely to take up the work. The existing expert knowledge has for the first time been organised and made readily available for the help of industrialists desirous of starting new ventures. With a greater or less degree of Government help or encouragement a number of new industries have in fact been started, some instances of which I will now give the Hon. Member. Further details will be found in the statements which I lay on the table. Caustic soda, magnesium chloride, thymol, sandalwood oil, copperas, zinc chloride and refined nitre are chemicals which have now been made in India for the first time on a commercial scale. Ferro-manganese is being produced in large quantities and has even been exported. The manufacture of micanite has been taken in hand by a private firm and by the East Indian Railway. The production of silicate bricks for lining furnaces has been developed so far that it is hoped that India will soon be independent of foreign imports. Great progress has been made in the output of accessories for the textile and tea industries. The building of wooden ships has received encouragement by the offer of special terms which were explained in a communiqué published a month or two ago. There has been an immense increase in the output of industries which were already established before the war. Perhaps the most important example is that of Messrs. Tata, Sons and Company, whose output of steel ingots is now much more than double the output in 1913.

DEVELOPMENT OF LESSER INDUSTRIES.

Other lesser industries show similar development and I would instance the glass industry, to which technical assistance has been given with excellent results in several cases, and the coir industry which has been rescued from severe loss, if not extinction, by war orders. The extent to which Indian industry has been able to meet the requirements of the army for clothing and equipment has been very striking. In the current year 30 million yards of khaki drill and of grey and bleached cloth has been purchased in India as against 610,000 yards before the war and 49 million yards of webbing and tapes, mainly the product of small artizans have been purchased. Before the war the bulk of the army requirements under this head were imported. Thus only 32,000 yards of flannel and 16,000 yards of grey-coat cloth of Indian manufacture were obtained in India. The purchases this year amount to 850,000 yards of flannel and 650,000 yards of grey-coat cloth. Six thousand workers are employed on making blankets. Two million pairs of boots are now being manufactured in a year or more than 20 times the pre-war figures.

TANNING.

The results obtainable from the use of indigenous tan-stuffs have been greatly improved by the work of the Tanning Research Factory at Maihar in Central India and a loan has been made to Mr. Mirza of Ramnagar to extend his work on the manufacture of tanning and dyeing extracts. An expert tanner will shortly arrive in India to assist Government and the services of the tanning expert appointed in 1916 have been extended for five more years. An experimental tannery has been established at Allahabad in connection with these investigations. Numerous activities of minor importance have been undertaken by local Governments, especially in Madras, where the success of the Government pencil factory has justified its being now handed over to private enterprise. I do not understand that the Hon. Member requires information as to the many important schemes under examination, some of which have now reached an advanced stage. The consideration of these schemes and of the whole work of development will be greatly assisted by the labours of the Indian Industrial Commission.

INDIA'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

25 MILLION STERLING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

An answer given by the Finance Member in the Imperial Legislative Council shows that India's total war expenditure from the commencement of hostilities to the end of March last was twenty-five million sterling.

MANNHEIM AEROPLANE WORKS BOMBED.

ATTACK ON HAGENAU HOME DEFENCE AERODROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 18.

The Air Ministry announces:—Yesterday afternoon we twice attacked the aeroplane works and chemical factory at Mannheim with excellent results. The enemy attacked us over our objective. Three British machines are missing.

We attacked the German home defence aerodrome at Hagenau. Bursts were observed on or near the hangars, one of which was set on fire. All our machines returned.

During the night of 16-17, we attacked three aerodromes with bombs and machine-gun fire with good results. We heavily attacked railways at Metz-Sablon and Treves, starting three fires at Metz-Sablon and dropping bombs all round Treves station.

We also heavily attacked the Frankfurt station with good effect. The night began calm, but later high winds arose.

At present seven British machines are unlocated. During the past three days we have dropped 62 tons of bombs.

ON BELGIAN FRONT.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 18.

A Belgian communiqué says:—Great artillery activity and patrol fighting are prevailing on the whole front. The former is especially intense towards Nieuport, Boesinghe and Merekem.

LANCASHIRE COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE.

SERIOUS SITUATION APPREHENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. mid-night Sept. 18.

The strike of Lancashire Cotton Spinners for the payment for unemployment due to restriction of the output has begun. It is feared that by Sept. 17 most of the spinning mills will be at a standstill, and if the strike continues about three hundred thousand workers will be idle by the end of the next week. It is still hoped that this calamity may be averted. As a result of a private conference of representatives of the spinners and the Control Board at Manchester on Saturday new proposals will be submitted to the Board of Trade with a view to their consideration by the Premier as soon as he is sufficiently recovered.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

PREMIER INTERVIEWS THE EMPEROR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. mid-night Sept. 18.

AMSTERDAM.—Wekerle, Austrian Premier, arrived in Vienna on Saturday and had an audience with the Emperor on Monday with reference, it is believed, to the political situation in Hungary which, according to the Budapest correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger" is most critical. It is assumed that the Wekerle Cabinet will shortly resign.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DINNER TO JOURNALISTS POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. mid-night Sept. 18.

Owing to Mr. Lloyd George's indisposition Lord Beaverbrook's dinner in honour of Australian, New Zealand and South African journalists has been postponed until next week.

(Continued from column 6.)

League places on record its firm protest against the order of the Government asking the Editors of the "Mussalman" "The Muhammadi," "The Jamhoor" and "The Millat" to submit their writings to the Special Mahomedan Press Censor before publication and authorizes (1) The Hon. Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Huq, (2) The Hon. Moulvi Abul Kasem and (3) The Hon. Mr. Aminur Rahman to interview the Chief Secretary to impress upon Government the fact that such orders passed in times of excitement like the present will tend to defeat the very object that the Government have in view in passing these orders.

Proposed by—Mr. S. M. Masih.
Seconded by—Moulvi Amiruddin Ahmed.
Carried unanimously.

VIII. That the Bengal Presidency Moslem League strongly condemns the tone of the writings in the "Bengali" and "The Nayak" in connection with the recent disturbances, as unnecessarily wounding the feelings of the Mahomedan community and increasing the public excitement and strongly urges upon the Government the necessity of restraining the said journals from indulging in such irresponsible writings at the present moment.

Proposed by—Mr. Mowdud Rahman.
Seconded by—Mr. M. D. Barmania.
Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting concluded.

THE CALCUTTA DISTURBANCE.

BENGAL MOSLEM LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION

SCATHING CONDEMNATION OF BENGAL EXECUTIVE

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League was held on Saturday the 14th September 1918, at 4 p.m. at the Office of the League, 3, Marsden Street, Calcutta, to consider the situation created by Government orders prohibiting the public meeting of Musalmans of India, that was to be held in Calcutta on the 8th, 9th and 10th September. The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the President of the League was in the chair. Among those present were the following gentlemen:—

The Hon. Moulvi Abul Kasem, B.A., Moulvi Najmuddin Ahmed, Retired Dy. Magistrate. Moulvi Md. Akram Khan, Editor "Muhammadi." Moulvi Kazi Abdul Guffar, Editor "Jamhoor." Moulvi Mujibur Rahman, Editor "Mussalman." Mr. Mowdud Rahman, Bar-at-Law. Mr. K. Nruddin. Moulvi Muhammed Yasin, B.L., Burdwan. Moulvi Amiruddin Ahmed, M.A., B.L., Mr. Muhammed Daud Barmania, B.A., Moulvi Muhammed Muniruzzaman, Islamabadi. Moulvi Abdul Halim. Mr. S. M. Daud, Mulvi Syed Mahdi Ali, Bashirhatt. Moulvi Ahmed Ali, Khulna. Moulvi Md. Abdul Hai, B.L., Vakil, High Court. Moulvi Syed Ahmedullah. Moulvi Nurul Huq. Chowdhury, B.L., Vakil, High Court Mr. S. Cheragh-Din. Mr. Md. Ishaq Chandra. Moulvi Qutbuddin Ahmed, the Hon. Mr. Aminur Rahman. Moulvi Abul Kasem Rafiq Delawari, Editor "Millat." Mr. S. M. Masih, Bar-at-Law. Moulvi Mohammed Ali, M.Sc., B.L., Mr. S. Ekhlas Ahmed. Mr. S. M. Ishaq. Moulvi Md. Sultan Ali, B.L.,

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

I. That the Bengal Presidency Moslem League places on record its respectful but emphatic protest against the decision of the Government in persistently refusing permission to hold the proposed meeting, which prohibition, in the opinion of this League was mainly responsible for bringing about the situation which ultimately led to the disturbances.

Proposed by—Moulvi Md. Yasin, B.L.
Seconded by—Moulvi Md. Abdul Hai, B.L.
Carried unanimously.

II. That the Bengal Presidency Moslem League places on record its firm conviction that, having regard to the repeated assurances given to the Government by responsible leaders of the community, the proposed meeting would not have led to any breach of the peace or lawlessness of any kind but would, on the contrary, have allayed the intense excitement prevailing in the city and prevented the lamentable disturbances that subsequently took place.

Proposed by—Mr. S. M. Masih, Bar-at-Law.
Seconded by—Moulvi Muhammed Ali, B.L.
Carried unanimously.

III (a). That the Bengal Presidency Moslem League records its most indignant condemnation of the action of the members of the Military Force, who, on the 10th instant, wantonly and without provocation, fired on the Nakhoda Mosque and forcing their way into the mosque itself also fired on inoffensive Mussalmans, who had been gathering inside the mosque for the purpose of offering their midday prayers, which act on the part of the Military authorities constituted a most reprehensible sacrilegious desecration of the mosque, apart from the unnecessary bloodshed, and the damage caused to the mosque itself.

(b). That the Bengal Presidency Moslem League firmly urges upon the Government that unless and until the offenders are brought to justice, the Muhammedan community cannot be expected to regard the incident as closed and warns the Government that the feeling of excitement now prevailing will continue to grow till the fullest reparation is made to the wounded feelings of the community.

Put from the chair and carried unanimously.

IV. That the Bengal Presidency Moslem League deeply and sincerely deplores the recent lamentable disturbances in Calcutta, resulting in considerable loss of life and property and expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the sufferers and conveys its deep condolences with the families of those who unfortunately lost their lives in the course of the disturbances.

Put from the chair.
Carried unanimously.

V. That the Bengal Presidency Moslem League places on record its deep and sincere sympathy with Messrs. Shaw and Bartley, Deputy Commissioners of Police, Calcutta, who exhibited rare forbearance in dealing with the situation but were unfortunately hurt in the course of the recent disturbances and also with those fellow-citizens of the Marwari community, who have been the unhappy victims of lawlessness. The League further strongly condemns the action of those rowdies, who, taking advantage of the situation, committed acts of violence against person and property.

Proposed by—Moulvi Md. Akram Khan.
Seconded by—Mr. Khajeh Nuruddin.
Carried Nem-con.

VI. That in the opinion of this League a statement of facts in connection with the recent disturbance be published by the Council of the League at an early date for the information of the community and the Government.

Proposed by—Mr. Mowdud Rahman.
Seconded by—Moulvi Syed Mahdi Ali.
Carried unanimously.

VII. That the Bengal Presidency Moslem

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Poona Pageant and Fete.

Public Question-Answer Meeting by Mr. B. P. Wadia (of Adyar) in English, Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

Lecture on Congress-League Reform Proposals by Mrs. Annie Besant, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Mails for Muscat, Charbar, Henjam, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Gwadar will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 5-30 and 9 p.m.

Excelsior: Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

BAND AT PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated at this dispensary during August was 637, of whom 54 were males, 275 females, and 308 children.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. B. P. Wadia (of Adyar) will hold a question-answer meeting in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). The meeting is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

A lecture meeting of the above Society will be held on Sunday, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the S. L. & Sc. Society's Shankershett Girls' School, Pallow Road, when Mr. Padenanabh R. Javeri will deliver his lecture in English on "Mission of the Brahmo Samaj". Mr. Jayram Nana Vaidya will preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, HINDU DIVISION.

Candidates wishing to attend the "First Aid" and "Home Nursing" classes will please enroll themselves at the Headquarters of the above Division situated at Sir Mangaldas Wady on Lamington Road, between the hours of 8-30 and 10 a.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 22nd instant. Further instructions will be had personally.

HOUSE BREAKING IN DADAR.

At the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. Athavle, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sakaram Patil charged one Lalloi Bisesar, a Pardeshi Bhyya with house-breaking and assault. At about 3 a.m. on Friday morning the beat constables Nos. 1486 and 1500, while going on their patrol, saw the accused with another man in the act of entering Room No. 5 of Miranda's chawl and they raised a cry. In the struggle that followed Policeman No. 1500 was wounded, but the accused was caught and secured while the other escaped. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and considering that it was his second conviction, sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment under each head, the sentence to run concurrently.

LOOTING IN CONJEEVERAM,

(Associated Press.)

CONJEEVERAM, Sept. 16.

Looting has been put an end to in this town. Nearly 125 arrests have been made.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C. 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices.—All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES botfleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Order solicited.

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Release Your Young Men.

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WAR PURPOSES BOARD,

BALLARD PIER,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. MOUNTED SPORTS.

The Poona attractions this week probably accounted for a manifest shortage in the attendance at the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports yesterday afternoon. But the presence of a considerable number of children made up for a falling off of familiar faces. The sport, however, was wholly enjoyable, and with fine weather and delightful music, nothing further could be wished for. Six events figured on the card. Three at least were sensational, demanding daring horsemanship. The other three were eminently interesting particularly those in which the ladies took part. It may be stated here that the good judge fortunately escaped a host of anathemas for having overlooked Mrs. Hindman and Mrs. Mansfield for pride of place in the Half-Section Jumping. Their pace and dressing were faultless, although Sherwood and Gilchrist made a really brave show from start to finish. Several ladies competed.

Tilting at the Ring, exclusively for ladies, demanded additional practice. The seven ladies who competed certainly rode beautifully, but none of them unhappily had a correct eye for the Ring. One lady rode a race-horse, or what looked a race-horse, since it was a perfect stager and only with difficulty could be held up.

The Animal Stakes was somewhat a novel affair. Gentlemen were given the name of an animal or bird. They rode round the course, and after handing their horses to their syces, advanced to a line opposite their lady partners, and endeavoured to convey to the latter by sound or gesture, but without speaking, the animal or bird they represented. Ladies wrote the name of animal or bird on slips of paper and handed the same to their partners who returned round the course, and the first man home with correct name won. He was Captain Baird, partnered by Mrs. Hatch, and if it is no mistake he represented a kangaroo.

The V. C. Race was exciting. The Band was called out to square the Zereba and make hideous noises with their instruments, but the horses feared nothing, and facing the "music" without turning a hair did their duty capitally. Scott won this event as he liked. The final event, Wrestling on Horseback, was an exhibition of strength and endurance. It was fought by half-sections, bareback and without spurs. Gerrand and Smith were the victors.

Results:—

TENT-PEGGING—2 RUNS.

1. Hunt; 2. Scott; 3. Irwin; nine competed.

HALF-SECTION JUMPING.

1. Sherwood and Gilchrist; 2. Capt. Baird and Mrs. Hatch; 3. Mrs. Hindman and Mrs. Mansfield; seven competed.

TILTING AT THE RING (for ladies).

1. Mrs. Mansfield; 2. Miss Barnard; 3. Mrs. Hatch; seven competed.

ANIMAL STAKES (Affinity event).

1. Capt. Baird and Mrs. Hatch; 2. Gilchrist and Mrs. Turner Green; 3. Gerrand and Affinity.

V. C. RACE.

1. Scott; 2. Capt. Baird; 3. Gerrand.

WRESTLING ON HORSEBACK.

1. Gerrand and Smith; 2. Redmond and Silas.

INCOME-TAX GRIEVANCES AT PANDHARPUR.

We understand from Mr. G. S. Bidkar, Secretary of the Income-tax-payers Committee of Pandharpur that a memorial has been submitted to the Governor of Bombay in which the grievances of the people are set forth. It would seem from the communication that the assessment of Pandharpur town for the year 1918-19 is being abnormally increased, while the actual work of the income-tax officials is causing dissatisfaction among the people.

KIKABHOY BUILDING SCANDAL.

MR. KIKABHOY FINED RS 50.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the Second Presidency Magistrate hearing of the cases against Messrs. J. R. Patel (solicitor), Kikabhoy Govindji, Murlidhar Premsuk and others who had been charged with not filling in plots near the Kikabhoy Buildings was resumed on Tuesday. Dr. K. B. Shroff, Health Officer, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Kikabhoy was convicted and fined Rs. 50. The other cases are adjourned to the 1st of October.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The benefit performance in aid of T. M. Silver Wedding Gift Fund, at the New Alexandra Cinema, this evening at 7 p.m., is sure to be a success. The management have put up a special programme for the occasion, the chief feature of which are the scenes of the Silver Wedding Celebrations in London, and a five reel Butterfly production, entitled the "Field of Honour" appropriate to the times we are now passing through. There is sure to be a big gathering of the elite of the Bombay Society to witness the choice selection of pictures to be presented. We are pretty sure the management of the New Alexandra Cinema will be able to hand over a very substantial sum to the Silver Wedding Fund.

INDIAN EXPORTS TO CANADA.

The following press communique has been issued:—

It is understood that no difficulties will be raised by the United States Government as to the grant of import and re-export licenses for the transit of goods through the United States of America from India to Canada if applications are supported by the British Embassy at Washington. In such cases "immediate transportation entry" must be made at the port of arrival and commodities ordinarily falling within the purview of the Textile Alliance Incorporated of New York should no longer be shipped to the Alliance.

THE NEW RENT BILL NO. 2.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Select Committee to which the Rent Bill No. 2 had been referred by the Legislative Council has promptly submitted its report, making considerable drastic changes therein so as to necessitate a re-drafting of the whole measure. The Bill has been confined to "small premises" the rent of which does not exceed Rs. 20. The rent, however, has to be fixed by the Controller in the first instance and on any landlord or tenant objecting to the order made by him, such objection may be determined by a committee consisting of the Controller and 2 persons selected by the former authority from a list of persons nominated by H. E. the Governor-in-Council in that behalf. It is much to be desired that the operation of the new Bill, prescribing a speedy mode of determining the rent should be extended to premises fetching rents upto Rs. 50 per month.

The Select Committee has wisely refrained from restricting the operation of the Bill to premises let separately for human dwelling or as shops and buffalo and milch-cow stables only. The Bill now is rightly applied to all premises the rent of which practically on 1st January 1916 did not exceed Rs. 20. It has thus been brought in conformity with the provisions of the principal Act so far as the nature of premises to which its blessings are to be extended are concerned and called "small premises."

The Select Committee has substituted "Standard Rent" for "maximum rent" in most of the clauses of the Bill. Without defining however "maximum rent" or "maximum rate" it has retained these expressions in some of the clauses such as Cl. 5. In the original draft a distinction was made between "Standard rent" and "Maximum rent" and this distinction ought to have been preserved. The reason for this does not seem to have been generally understood. Experience of the working of the principal Act and the Notification under the Defence of India Act has shown that it is very difficult for the poor unsophisticated tenant to calculate accurately the rent payable by him thereupon. He must first find out what the actual rent was on 1st January 1915 or 1916 as the case may be. He must then add 10 per cent. to it, to make up the standard rent in its turn must also include his share of the expenses towards the improvement and alteration of the whole building incurred by the landlord spreading them over 10 years. It is not easy for him to make up all these accounts. So far as I am aware there has hardly been a case in Bombay in which the Judge has taken the trouble of going and inspecting the premises himself before fixing the rent under 813, apportioning the expenses alleged to have been incurred by the landlord over improvements or structural alterations, or for ascertaining whether a building is a new or an old one, by personally examining the walls, wood-work, etc. On the other hand I have heard in a number of instances the Controller, the Hon. Mr. Cadell, having gone early in the morning to visit buildings about which complaints had been made, warning landlords against receiving, and tenants against paying, rents in excess of those allowed by the new emergency measures. It is necessary to ascertain at times by a personal view of the improvements, etc., whether the same had been effected with the object of only smelling the rent or were for the real benefit of the tenants. The Controller (and his Committee) would have ready access to assessment and other records which it is often very difficult and expensive for tenants of small premises to have produced before the Court.

Th provision made by the Select Committee in the Bill for the appointment of a Committee is most salutary. It seems to have been made on the right lines. The Committee is to consist of the Controller and "2 persons *selected by the Controller* from a list of persons nominated in this behalf by the Governor-in-Council by Notification." The right of nominating half the number ought to be left to the Municipality, which is practically a landlords' council, and half to the rate payers. Out of these selection ought to be made by ballot.

It is stated in Clause 6 (5) that "the decision of this Committee shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority, but that if they are all divided in their opinion, such decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the *Controller*." This will give rise to a conflict between the *Controller* and the members of the Committee which latter will also feel that it has no real voice in the matter and is good for saying only ditto to the Controller.

The Penal Clauses in the Bill as introduced have been considerably diluted. The "*demanding*" of rent exceeding the Standard rent "*knowingly*" has not been made punishable and for "*receipt*" of rent in such excess, only the punishment of fine has been retained. It should not be forgotten that in the Notification under the D. I. Act, (for which the present Bill has been declared to be a substitute) there stood a sentence of imprisonment along with fine. Such a punishment had its terrors for unscrupulous, profiteering landlords, and the fact that not a single prosecution has been known to have been launched in Bombay shows how considerately and mildly the Notification was worked by the Controller. Even in the corresponding English statute there is a penal clause awarding *imprisonment as well as fine* in the case of rents under £30 per annum.

For the first offence a fine of Rs. 1,000 has been laid down by the Select Committee, and for a repetition of it a fine extending to Rs. 2,000 has been prescribed. Now this latter is a mere eyewash and a solatium. Which Magistrate is there in Bombay who has power to inflict such a large fine? Under Section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Courts of Presidency Magistrates and of Magistrates of the 1st class have no power to inflict a fine exceeding 1,000 Rupees. Only the Sessions Judge, the additional Sessions Judge and the assistant Sessions Judge can pass *any sentence*. Rather than render an extortionate landlord liable to committal to the Sessions Court, would it not be advisable to make repetition of the offence punishable by a short term of simple imprisonment in a really serious case, with or without a fine of Rs. 1,000 only, instead of Rs. 2,000?

The Select Committee considers it "unadvisable" (sic) to penalise the "*mere*" demand of excessive rent, on the ground that "it would encourage false charges". This may be an argument for omitting every attempt at the commission of an offence from the Penal Code. The law provides sufficient safeguards against the bringing of false charges of every kind, and therefore the S. C. ought not to have been so nervous on this particular head. The Hon. Mr. Cadell, in his separate minute, complains that the "demanding of rent in excess of the standard rent" has not been made punishable. It is well known that many of the ignorant tenants consider a lawyer's notice or letter of "*demand*" as a Court's Decree and rather than go to Court and stand against a powerful landlord they will pay up the amount "demanded." Undue pressure is not seldom brought to bear upon tenants, sometimes the most intelligent to pay up more rent than the law allows. And there is no wisdom in asking the law to wait until the excessive sum is *paid* and *received*.

It is very common now-a-days for tenants to tender proper and legal rents by money-orders or otherwise and for the same to be refused by their rapacious landlords so that the former naturally turn to the Controller for help. They have an idea that they should remit their rent through that authority or deposit the same with him, but unfortunately there is no machinery at present provided by law for that purpose. Even people paying rents over Rs. 20 have been baffled by their landlords or their rent-farmers in the attempt to tender the proper rent. The latter allow, the rent to accumulate for months and then all of a sudden pounce upon the not over-rich tenant. As the Hon. Mr. Cadell says in his said minute, "it would have been of much assistance to the poorer class of tenant, without inflicting any injustice on the landlord, to retain provision allowing of rents, which their landlord declines to accept, being paid in by the tenant to the Controller." Where is the wisdom of omitting such an innocuous section from the Bill?—Yours, ec.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

HIGH PRICES OF CLOTH.

A POOR WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

A case of suicide due to high prices of cloth is reported from Ramchandrapur, a village very close to the town of Patna. It is said the wife of Alimuddin Sheikh, an inhabitant of that village, committed suicide by hanging herself yesterday at about 10 a.m. as her husband could not purchase a piece of cloth for her. It is said the deceased woman could not go out of the house as she had no cloth to properly cover herself.

HIGH PRICES IN MADRAS.

PUBLIC MEETING CONVENED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

It is understood that Sir Alexander Cardew and Mr. Rajagopal Achariar are coming to Madras to examine the position with regard to food stuffs and concert measures with the Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies for dealing with the situation.

A public meeting will be held on Thursday at the Gokhale Hall to consider the present economic situation in the Presidency.

THE LATE SIR RATAN TATA

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE'S CONDOLENCES.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee of the Indian H. R. League, Bombay Branch, on the 15th instant:—

"That the Indian Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, deeply mourns the untimely death of Sir Ratan Tata, which event it looks upon as a national calamity in as much as the deceased patriot loved Mother India deeply and worked for her all round progress by his philanthropic, industrial and economic activities, and offers its sincere sympathy and condolence to Lady Ratan Tata and family in their sad bereavement."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE PARSI DIVISION'S CONDOLENCE.

At a special meeting of the members of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, held on last Sunday morning, the following resolution was unanimously passed in connection with the demise of Sir Ratan J. Tata:—

"That this special meeting of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas places on record its deep sense of regret and sorrow at the very sad and untimely demise of Sir Ratan J. Tata, Kt., who had been taking very keen interest in the welfare of the Parsi Division, thus espousing the cause of suffering humanity. The deceased had rendered substantial help to the Division, which has by his untimely death lost its best supporter and benefactor. The members deplore this loss very much and and beg to sincerely sympathise and condole with Lady Navajbai Tata, Sir Dorab Tata, and the family of the deceased in their very sad bereavement."

CONGRESS-LEAGUE REFORM PROPOSALS

LECTURE BY MRS. BESANT,

Under the Joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, a lecture will be delivered on the "Congress-League Reform Proposals" by Mrs. Annie Besant, on Saturday the 21st instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

EUROPEANS WIN PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIP.

PARSIS ALL OUT FOR 84.

FINAL SCORES.

Presidency	132	Parsis	33
"	76	"	84

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

The final match of this year's Quadrangular Cricket Tournament resulted to-day in a fine victory for the Presidency by 91 runs

At the start of the game to-day the Parsis wanted 169 runs to equalise but as there had been rain again overnight and the wicket was still in a treacherous condition they had little chance of pulling the match out of fire. Tarrant and Heath getting a lot of work on the ball disposed of the whole side for 84. The Presidency thus won the cricket championship of Western India on which they deserve to be congratulated. Elavia, Mirza and Ghandhy were the only men on the Parsi side to-day to enter into double figures. Elavia especially played the most attractive cricket contributing 30 not out in fine style. The Presidency victory is mainly due to the excellent bowling of Pank and Tarrant in the first innings and of Heath and Tarrant in the second innings.

At the start to-day, which was made at 11-35 in fine weather, the Parsis wanted 169 to equalise and had eight wickets in hand. Ghandhy and Kapadia opened to Tarrant and Heath four byes sent up 10 and then Kapadia drove Tarrant for 2 Heath sending down maiden over to Ghandhy. A little later Kapadia sent up 20 by finely putting Heath to the leg boundary Disaster then befell the Parsis, their best bat Kapadia being finely caught in the slips by Cooper off Heath (23-3-7). Kapadia's cheap dismissal caused great disappointment among the Parsis. Chotia now joined Ghandhy. He fell a victim to a ball which kicked up a lot and after touching his bat went into Tarrant's hands (26-4-1) The Parsis had now the last four wickets for a paltry 26 and their prospects of equalising their opponents' total now dwindled to very small proportions.

A BRILLIANT CATCH.

Vajifdar, the next man in, opened well, making some fine strokes. Ghandhy had a life at this stage. He tried one of Heath's deliveries and was dropped at deep square leg by Rait-Keer. Vajifdar had the ill luck of being out to a most remarkable catch. He hit one of Heath's deliveries and the latter making a jump reached the ball bringing off a most wonderful one-handed catch (31-5-3). Chinoy the next man in, was quickly beaten by Heath with a ball which broke in a lot (31-6-0). Kanga the Parsi skipper joined Ghandhy whom Tarrant four runs later beat with beautiful delivery (35-7-10). Mirza joined Kanga and 40 went up. Shortly after 49 Kanga was out "leg before wicket" to Heath (49-8-1). Elavia joined Mirza and sending Heath for 2 put up the half century on the board. Mirza continued playing attractive cricket and hit Tarrant to the boundary but shortly after this his career at the wicket came to an end Tarrant clean bowling him (57-9-16) Mirza had played fine cricket for his 16. Daruwala was the last man in. Elavia hit Heath for 2 and the next for 3 and signalled 60. In the next over Elavia hit Heath twice to the leg boundary telegraphing 70. He next cut the same bowler for 4 and then for 3, scoring altogether 15 in this over. Daruvala then getting single off Tarrant put up 80 Elavia then finely hit Tarrant for 3. Daruvala was then brilliantly caught by Tarrant off Heath (84-10-1). The Parsis' innings ended at 1 p.m., with the total at 84. The Presidency thus won the match by 91 runs.

PRESIDENCY 1ST INNINGS.

Major Drayson, b Ellavia	28
Mr. Garnett, b Vajifdar	33
Major Wiegall, b Ellavia	2
F. A. Tarrant c Driver b Vajifdar	34
Capt. Wiegall, b Vajifdar	2
Mr. Coombs, b Vajifdar	14
Major Cooper, c Bhapu, b Driver	4
Major K. E. Cooper c Bhapoo, b Driver	4
Corpl Heath not out	5
Captain Pank c Driver b Vajifdar	0
Mr. Fawcett c Bhapoo b Vajifdar	2
Extras	3
Total	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Presidency First Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Kanga	2	6	0	0
Vajifdar	18	35	4	6
Daruwala	7	26	2	0
Mirza	6	12	2	0

PRESIDENCY 2ND INNINGS.

The scores:—

Cooper (capt.) c Bhapoo b Vajifdar	0
Coombs b Elavia	0
Garnett c Bhapoo b Elavia	22
Tarrant c Ghandhy b Elavia	0
Rait Kerr c Chothia b Elavia	1
J Drayson c Chothia b Vajifdar	22
Major Weigall c Ghandhy b Elavia	17
Captain Weigall c Bhapoo b Vajifdar	7
Heath b Elavia	2
Pank not out	4
Fawcett not out	0
Extra	1
*Total (for 9 wkts)	76

*The innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Presidency Second Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Vajifdar	15	39	7	3
Elavia	16	32	7	6
Mirza	2	4	1	0

PARSIS' 1ST INNINGS.

Chothia c Rait Kerr b Tarrant	10
Driver c Major Weigall b Pank	0
Ghandhy c Pank b Tarrant	6
Kapadia c Heath b Pank	0
Vajifdar c Heath b Pank	0
Kanga (capt) c Major Weigall b Pank	4
Bhapoo c Major Weigall b Pank	3
Chinoy c and b Tarrant	2
Mirza not out	7
Elavia c Fawcett b Pank	0
Daruwala c Heath b Pank	1
Extra	0
Total	33

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Parsis' First Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Tarrant	9	21	3	3
Pank	8	12	3	7
Elavia	20	43	3	2
Driver	3	7	1	0

PARSIS' 2ND INNINGS.

Driver b Tarrant	6
Bhapoo c Drayson b Pank	4
Ghandhy b Tarrant	16
Kapadia c Cooper b Heath	7
Chothia c and b Heath	3
Chinoy b Heath	0
Kanga (Capt.) lbw b Heath	1
Mirza b Tarrant	16
Elavia (not out)	30
Daruwala c Tarrant b Heath	1
Extras	11
Total	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Tarrant	18	28	8	4
Pank	3	5	1	1
Heath	14	40	5	5

FEATURES OF THE DAY,

(Comments by "Leg-Befores.")

POONA, Sept. 17.

My prognostications were correct when I referred to the Poona wicket becoming a beast but I prophesied that Tarrant would repeat his 1915 performance when he mowed down the Mahomedan wickets. He did his share yesterday but Captain P. E. D. Pank R.A.M.C who had bowled one over against the Hindus, had his day. He is a slow left hand bowler and unlike the generality of left hand bowlers, he bowls over the wicket and not round, pitching on the off stump and regulating his break so that batsmen do not know weather he is going to hit the off stump if they refuse to play the ball. He is only twenty-six years of age and was educated at Wellington School, where the Weigall's were long before him. At Wellington, P. E. D. Pank had a very successful season in 1910, the year the school did not win a single match, for he was top of the batting averages starting off with 54, 58 and 80. He then went to Cambridge and his blue, black and narrow gold stripes points to Caius as his College. He did not play in the Freshmen's match as did that spectacled bowler E. L. Kidd of the same school as Pank did but he made a lot of runs and took wickets at Cambridge for his college which performances earned for him the Crusaders' Colours. Pank is over six feet in height and is an all round sportsman. Going down from Cambridge, Pank went to London Hospital and upon his being qualified came to India and is stationed at the present at Bangalore. He has an uncle who played for Hertfordshire and another relation commanded a Middlesex Regiment in Gallipoli. It is interesting to note that Pank went from India to school in England.

We had the promised fun at Poona and no mistake. One can scarcely believe that such a side as the Parsi Eleven were tumbled out for 33. Poor "Doli" Kapadia made three ducks in succession. Never mind his turn will come. Let him take heart from the late Victor Trumper that Australian wonder who after making three consecutive ducks for Australia against England followed along with 10 and 168.

It is curious that the cricket season in India must be played in the wet season. What matches have been as enjoyable as the 1915 Cricket Carnival in Bombay during December and the Quadrangular Tournament last year in Bombay in December. We had no rain then and so good cricket was not spoiled. It is a thousand pities that the Tournament went to Poona where small attendances have ruled as against an aggregate of between 150,000 and 200,000 of the communities who surrounded the Esplanade ground last December.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, 19th September, 1918.

WHO IS THE FRIEND OF THE CRIMINAL?

Our morning contemporary lays down the Chandavarkar report with the profound conviction that the policy of internment stands completely justified and that justice has been done. Judging from its recent tendencies and aberrations, it would have been a great surprise if it had not incontinently praised a report which is a hundred times worse than the Rowlatt report. One is immediately convinced, it argues, that a special procedure was needed for the detection and suppression of seditious crime in Bengal. It does not hesitate to bless the extra-judicial, or rather injudicious, procedure of the Chandavarkar Committee, little caring to know what the principles and theories laid down by the Chandavarkar Committee really mean. It classes all the 800 persons condemned by the Committee as dangerous revolutionaries, travelling in this respect much beyond the Rowlatt report, which emphasises the difference between them and provides for an elastic treatment of them. Government certainly do not seem to favour the extravagant opinion held by this journal, since they have not meted out the same treatment to them. In its blind admiration of the report it has entirely forgotten to subject it to reasoned criticism. It tells us that the safety of the people should override the law and every other consideration, ignoring that for that very safety of the State it is supremely essential that some elementary principles of law and justice should be duly observed. The Rowlatt Committee does indeed provide for drastic changes in the law. But it has not given the go-bye to all considerations of law and justice as the Chandavarkar report has not hesitated to do. It provides for speedy trial and the abolition of a committal inquiry, but it does not dispense with the personal presence of the accused; it does not deny him legal assistance; it does not do away with cross-examination. In certain cases, it arms the executive with draconian powers, but it takes care to require the executive to submit cases to the investigating authority and asks the latter to give its independent opinion, uninfluenced by considerations of the State. The Chandavarkar Committee has not safeguarded the interests of the accused; it has allowed its vision to be coloured and its judgment warped by idle distinctions between ordinary and revolutionary crime and it has laid down rules of evidence and procedure which no tribunal, no "impartial mind," nobody with the smallest sense of justice, ought to countenance.

Our contemporary, like the Bourbons, the Hapsburgs and the Romanoffs, talks of the safety of the State but the safety of the State is not ensured but endangered by deportations, internments and detentions without any public or secret trial. Open trial is the best remedy, for it is not sufficient only that justice be done but that people should feel that justice is done. We are not convinced that open trial has completely broken down; in fact, we may safely ascribe the healthy conditions prevailing in Bombay entirely to the system of open trial adopted by the local Government. But there cannot be at any rate any objection to some sort of a fair trial in camera, the accused being allowed to be defended by counsel, to appear themselves before the tribunal, and not to be judged in their absence on police records and the evidence of their accusers. The Chandavarkar report itself speaks of most of the internees as immature youths; is it not necessary therefore to supply them with legal assistance? A fair trial must be given to everyone; even Sir Roger Casement was not denied that in England. When persons are courtmartialled, they are allowed to be defended. Why should Government object to the presence of counsel at an inquiry dealing with the fate of the internees? It is a strange trial indeed where the accused are not allowed to be present, where their fate is decided behind their backs and where they are not allowed to be defended. For the sake of the safety of the State, if not for the eternal verities of liberty and justice, in whose name all these things are done, Government should take immediate measures to convince people that justice is being done to all concerned. The best way to put down anarchy is not to give it any scope to spread and it has been the experience of every country that open air is the best enemy to it. It cannot flourish where freedom of the person is respected, where open trial is held and freedom of the press and freedom of speech are not denied. Bare repression is likely to act as a self-feeder and Lord Morley in his recollections has repeatedly shown that he was fully cognisant of the danger. A certain provincial satrap asked him to be allowed to deport any persons he liked and Lord Morley flatly denied him the permission. It would never do to drive agitation underground. These who clamour for martial law and no d—d nonsense are the worst enemies of peace and order. They talk of peace and order but they are the worst disturbers of peace and that is why Lord Morley ironically suggested that to deport one or two reactionary officials would be a good thing. The "Times of India" reserves its choicest phrases for those who are not ready to follow Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Justice Beachcroft into a new world where law and justice are to be trampled under foot. It condemns them as sticklers, alarmists, theorists and impracticable persons quick at objections and weak at remedies. Its vocabulary of abuse seems to be a well-stocked one, though we cannot say that its arguments are in any way convincing. It denounces those critics who do not fall in with its views as friends of the criminal, classing itself of course as a friend of peace and order.

But who is the friend of the criminal? Not he who advocates freedom of the Press and freedom of speech and upholds the sacredness of personal freedom, but he who justifies wholesale deportations and internments. Not he who pleads for freedom but he who demands repression. Not he who asks for kind and humane treatment but he who presses for a vengeful attitude. Not he who demands the safeguards allowed to the worst criminals but he who barefacedly denies them. Not he who looks with justifiable suspicion on police evidence and confessions but he who would base his condemnation on these very things. What is more likely to encourage the criminal in his nefarious activities, open trial even to enemies of the State or secret inquiry and indefinite internment? Take any country in the world: repression has never been able to put down disorder and has always aggravated the old discontent and sedition and created new evils. While striking at disorder, the utmost care should be taken not to injure the roots of liberty and freedom. The Chandavarkar Committee has not taken even the least care not to do so. It accepts even a confession got out by torture provided it satisfies certain tests of its own and it has not hesitated to hold a man guilty on the sole evidence of an accomplice. It means the very negation of justice and the door is opened to naked repression. The "Times of India" sees evidences of life-long caution and careful methods in all this, but the commendations of the journal are not likely to invest the Chandavarkar report, already condemned by India and very likely to be suppressed in England along with its brother report, with any importance whatsoever.

THE WEALTH OF THE STATE.

"Children" said Mr. Jinarajadasa in his illuminating and instructive lecture at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday evening, "are the treasures and the jewels of the State." That is no new truth. But the exigencies of the most disastrous war in history have lent a new meaning to it and the care of the baby is now recognised in all belligerent countries as a work of national importance and the baby, as Mr. Jinarajadasa happily described, a municipal and national asset. Now, more than ever before, it is realised that the wealth,—(in the most comprehensive sense of the term-,—of a nation depends on the manner in which this asset is used. Obviously people in all countries have made up their minds to turn the world into a place better worth being born into than it has hitherto been. It is now unthinkable that we should invite millions of new babies into the world merely to pitch them into the ancient bloody battle between people and people and between rich and poor. Hitherto as some one has well said, the world has been regulated with a view to protecting the greed of the old men rather than to protecting the happiness of babies.

The change towards a saner and juster attitude towards children, which has received a tremendous impetus by the war, has been very slow even in the West, from the thought and experience of which,—especially on questions pertaining to the relations of the citizens to the State,—we in India have much to learn. Not that in India we have not had the glorification and idealisation of children. But what is wanted is, not that children should be idealised and either beaten or pampered, but that the world should be made a garden for them all and that the State should recognise that this is one of its primary duties. Even in the West that ideal is still to be attained. One would have imagined that every child in Europe would have been safe from cruelty as soon as it was known that Christ had said: "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." It was not long ago that children were made to work in factories without any provision for their nurture being made, and were ill-treated almost to death. Even now, in spite of many reforms, over half a million children under the age of fourteen are employed in England. Much, however, has been done in England to ensure that the child, from its entry into school at five years of age until it leaves it at fourteen, under the compulsory system, shall have all the care it needs to make it a worthy member of society. When a child enters the school, it is the duty of the educational authority to see that it is medically inspected, trained in hygienic habits and fed, if it is suffering from malnutrition. The same authority tries to see that the child's time out of school is not spent in the poor child's only nursery, the street. Attempts are also made,—though not always with success,—to prevent the child from working out of school hours and to see, when it leaves school, that it is placed in work which is more or less congenial to it and in which it is likely to do well. Finally, throughout the school life, attempts are also made by the same authority to keep in touch with the parents who are encouraged to cooperate in promoting the child's welfare. But it has been only recently recognized that all this is not enough, that it is obviously not right that the medical department of the educational authority should spend most of its energies upon trying to remedy the damage done by the national neglect of the child upto the age of five. The nation is maintained by the conception and maintenance until maturity of a sufficiency of new lives. The State must begin its care of the living cycle at conception. A great deal has been done in England by the adoption and development of schemes for safeguarding the health of mothers and infants. There has been a rapid increase of maternity and child welfare centres. Up to March 1917, there were 396 municipal and 446 voluntary centres. In some districts the system of centres has been developed so as to provide one centre and one health visitor for each area with about 500 births per annum. During 1916, the Local Government Board made grants amounting to about £68,000, that is, £48,000 to local authorities and £20,000 to voluntary agencies. But from the end of the infantile year to school entry the child is no one's care.

The City of Bradford has shown the way in remedying this defect. The Health and Education Departments of that City, as Mr. Jinarajadasa showed on Tuesday, have been doing good work, not only in rescuing uncared for children and babies, but also in providing opportunities for the proper upbringing of all future citizens of the City. Pre-natal care of mothers, maternity home, preparation and distribution of children's milk, infant's clinic and hospital, medical examination of school children, eye, ear, lung and skin clinics, swimming baths, special schools for backward and dumb and defective children, open air schools for delicate and consumptive children and the like, all form part of the City's municipal organisation in which women, with their practical sympathy and cooperation, play an important part. This beneficent work, Mr. Jinarajadasa said, could be done by every municipality. It is not a question of money. For, whatever the amount of money spent, would be returned not tenfold but a hundredfold. The welfare and the proper development of children in every country is a matter of national concern, for on it depends everything that makes a nation great,—its efficiency for work, the character of its people and its ideals. In India, where the State has not yet recognised its primary duty of educating every child, is it possible to expect it to take this work in hand? But there is no reason why Bombay should not divert some of its wealth to this channel of national welfare. We have, in fact, in Bombay made a very small beginning in this direction,—thanks to the efforts of the Social Service League and especially of the Lady Willingdon Scheme. But what is being done is nothing to what should and can be done if the citizens of Bombay,—and particularly its fast prospering millowners and large employers,—have the heart and good conscience to do it. We trust the Bombay Municipality will soon bestir itself in this matter and, if financial conscience troubles it, it will, we hope, not fail to raise extra taxation for the purpose,—taxation which the well-to-do citizens of Bombay, we have no doubt, will not grudge. As Bernard Shaw has said, "What is wrong with the poor is their poverty." It needs an active and sympathetic imagination,—which the bulk of the well-to-do citizens of Bombay no less than of other industrial cities, fattening on the poverty of the poor, unfortunately lack or do not care to exercise,—to realize the constant struggle of the toiling poor to make both ends meet and yet do the best for their children, with insufficient incomes, inconvenient and badly-equipped houses and with the innumerable disadvantages imposed on them by the tyranny of capitalism and social inequalities. There is no practical ideal possible for an honest man but to desire a city in which every child shall have the same chances of food and air and play and happiness as he would wish for a child of his own.

Notes of the Day.

War and No Peace.

The official reply of the United States to the Austro-Hungarian Note on peace settles the question for the present. President Wilson rejected the Austrian proposal and delivered his reply within half-an-hour of its receipt. There are no mountains of misunderstanding between the Allies and Central Powers, but there are definite conflicts of ideals. The President of the United States has with candour declared the objects of his intervention, and till they are accepted, no discussion can be fruitful. We are still at the stage when conversations are useless inasmuch as the objects are various. British opinion is practically unanimous on the prospect of peace through the discussion of Austria's Note. The French Press has spoken with stern simplicity, and there is nothing more to be done or talked about peace at present. President Wilson once spoke of "Peace without victory." He has now come to the position "Victory and then peace."

A Ponderous Reproach.

"The Times of India" is shocked because we published in our columns a statement received from three Moslem leaders in Calcutta concerninrg the genesis and progress of the riots. How that fact should make the attitude of a paper which opposes the Press Act inconsistent, as is alleged, passes one's comprehension. The Press Act is a scandal for reasons that have no visible connection with Lord Ronaldshay's disastrous antics and their tragic sequel. We wish our contemporary had exerted itself to find some rational explanation of the outbreak in Calcutta. In that event it would have discovered the degree of official ineptitude that was responsible for evoking it. All that the journal does, however, is to get involved in irrelevant speculations. It is a pity that our contemporary cannot wean itself from the habit of using verbiage which is in excess of its ideas.

War Loan Figures.

When the Finance Member opened the subject of the Second Indian War Loan, his forecast was that the total should amount to thirty crores. The aggregate of subscriptions is far in excess of Sir William Meyer's estimate. Bengal leads with nearly twenty crores, while Bombay is considerably behind. If the supposition of a playful rivalry between Bombay and Bengal be true, the purse-proud stalwarts of Bengal have cause to be elated. Bombay however had a bad beginning. The meeting at which Lord Willingdon presided was marred on account of the gratuitous insult he levelled at Home Rulers a few days earlier. There was a sense of dissociation from Lord Willingdon throughout, though responsible people subscribed to the Loan notwithstanding the affront, knowing that, after all, the excited strictures of the Governor were a small matter compared with the success of the War Loan. In the First War Loan, Bombay worked with absolute harmony; in the Second it is possible that we fare worse than Bengal, because Lord Willingdon began in discord.

A Retrograde Suggestion.

We published yesterday a telegram which was sent to Sir George Barnes by the President of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association containing the views of the latter regarding the Cloth Bill. In the course of the representation, which embodies some sound suggestions, the Association also urge that the working hours in mills be extended to the period prevailing before the existing Factories Act was placed on the Statute Book. This is not the first time the suggestion has been made in the last few days and we earnestly trust that the Government will ignore it with the contempt it deserves. As it is, with the abnormal and continued rise in the cost of living, including that of the cloth his own labour helps to manufacture, the lot of the poor working man in our factories is pretty hard. To accept the suggestion would be to add insult to injury. Many a mill-owner will perhaps say that the workman will himself jump at the proposal in order to earn a higher wage. That may be. But it will merely illustrate once more the proverbial patience of the suffering poor. We could have wished for a more enlightened and intelligent apprehension of the principle involved from such a quarter at a time like this.

Of Ical and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon lunched with the Cricket Teams at the Gymkhana Club on Tuesday and afterwards witnessed the game.

H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla and Colonel W. A. Gordon have arrived at Government House.

It is understood that Mr. P. C. Manek has been appointed to officiate as Judge of the Patna High Court in the temporary vacancy caused by the deputation of Sir Ali Imam. He will probably take his seat on the bench after the vacation.

LATEST CABLES.

IN ST. MIHIEL SECTOR.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY CONTINUES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, 2-30 a.m. Sept. 18.
Recd. mid-night Sept. 18.

Last night's American communiqué says:—In the St. Mihiel sector artillery and aviation activity continued. We captured prisoners in patrol encounters.

ALL-ROUND FRENCH PROGRESS.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, 2-15 a.m. Sept. 18.
Recd. mid-night Sept. 18.

Last night's French communiqué says:—West of St. Quentin we made progress. In Holnon-Savy district we continued to enlarge our gains.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we made progress by local attacks on the plateaux east and north of the Allemant. We captured, this morning after a sharp fight a strongly held point east of Sancy.

The number of bodies found north of Laffaux proves the heaviness of the enemy's losses in the recent fighting.

The Germans on the Vesle front thrice counter-attacked our positions in the Glennes region. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down and one balloon set on fire during yesterday. Our bombing squadrons dropped ten tons of bombs during the night on enemy stations, bivouacs and aerodromes despite raging tempest.

FRANCE'S GRATITUDE TO ENTENTE SOLDIERS.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S SPEECH IN SENATE

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. mid-night Sept. 18.

PARIS.—In the course of an eloquent speech in the Senate M. Clemenceau expressed the immense gratitude of the people to the marvellous Entente soldiers who, he said, were liberating them from the sword of barbarism. In an hour of supreme agony Germany foolishly thought that victory would wipe out her crimes. Now a reversed fortune was compelling the Kaiser's armies to retire and the terrible account between peoples which Germany had opened was going to be paid in full.

AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

DESPATCHED AFTER CONSULTATION WITH GERMANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. mid-night Sept. 18.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Vienna states that according to the official "Reichspost" the Austrian Government despatched the peace note after consultation with the German Government and with the latter's fullest approval. The Note was composed after an animated exchange of views between both Governments.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO PEACE NOTE.

UNIVERSALLY PRAISED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. mid-night Sept. 18.

President Wilson's reply to the Austrian Note is universally praised for the promptitude of its despatch and for the economy of its language. It is described as a complete answer leaving absolutely no room for misunderstanding and making certain that the Austrian proposal will be rejected by the Allies though it is expected that the latter will answer in greater detail possibly reiterating the war aims.

Serial Story

THE HAMMERS OF HATE

BY GUY THORNE

(Author of "When it Was Dark," A Lost Cause," etc.)

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

CHAPTER XIII.

Again one of the dull curtains in the great white hall was pushed aside, and the watchers in the gallery—as still as the marble of the balustrade itself—saw that Chang Li had returned.

He made a low, oriental bow to the Countess. "It was easy," he purred. "They are both unconscious. I used chloroform. The men are bringing them down. Eye of the Moon, to-night you must decide! I do not like the signs. There are sounds in the air that I feel and cannot see. We thought this island as remote and impregnable as the Sacred City of Pekin. It is not so. Be warned by me!"

The purring voice had deepened into a note like the basis string of a violincello. The yellow face moved from side to side with a curious reptilian movement, but the scarlet figure by the pool of water stood motionless, and no word came from the Countess of Kyle.

"They are here," said Chang Li. "My lady, I'll leave you alone with them. Remember, now is the hour of decision! You've done your will upon the enemy of your race. End it swiftly, before the sword of your vengeance is turned aside."

"Never! it shall never be turned aside," she cried as the huge oriental moved away. "Never! while the woman lives who may have a son to rule over Ben Scourie!"

There was a sound of footsteps, and under the gallery on which Margaret and her companions crouched, the two killed footmen with the dark, evil faces appeared. They were carrying an unconscious form between them, which, in obedience to a gesture of the Countess, they laid down by the side of the pool. It was Sir Angus Saintsbury.

Margaret clenched her hands until the nails almost ran into the flesh. With an anguished effort she was just able to suppress the cry that rose to her lips. On each side of her she saw the faces of Laing and Gordon. They were terrible. She had not known that the human face could grow so merciless and fierce.

She touched them with a warning hand.

"Not yet," she whispered "not for a long time yet. Everything depends upon how you obey me."

The men returned, and this time they carried between them the inert form of Ivor McGregor.

"The chair!" rang out from the Countess, and they carried the young man to the great oak seat which Chang Li had lately vacated.

Margaret saw that Ivor was bound and helpless.

The Countess said something, and the men hurried away, one of them returning with a silver bowl. When he in turn had gone, the Countess glided to the pool, bent down with a movement of incomparable grace, and filled the bowl with water. Then, going to the chair, she flung it violently in Ivor's face.

"Laing," whispered Margaret, "don't make a sound, but go back the way we came and bolt the door leading into the squadrangle."

The quick-witted Scotsman understood, and went away like a shadow. When he returned, in a frenzy of icy rage, more dangerous than the wildest forest beast, the tense drama of Ravenrock was proceeding to its appointed end. . . .

Ivor was conscious. The Countess was standing by the side of his chair.

"Spy!" she cried. "My men are scouring the island for your accomplice, who nearly killed my faithful friend and servant. Soon they'll find him. Oh, what a bitter fool you were to enter Ravenrock!"

Margaret saw her lover's face light up into attention, though he said nothing.

"Fool! Fool! Fool!" The lovely, triumphant voice went on. "So they tell me you dared to tear down my picture from the wall! You were found with the head and shoulders of the portrait in your hand—were you kissing it, Ivor? Were you worshipping a painted face? As that dog there"—she pointed contemptuously to the still form of Sir Angus Saintsbury—"as I forced that dog there to do each hour of his waking day?"

Up in the gallery Magaret was trembling terribly. Blacow put his hand upon her arm.

"Not yet, Miss!" he hissed. "Not yet."

None of them in the gallery understood this reference to the portrait, but Ivor, dazed and half recovered from the drug as he was, realised with a throb of joy that he had jumped down from the table just in time, and that his signals to the submarine were all unknown.

"I was admiring a work of art, Countess," he said.

"A work of art which you destroyed! Do you know that that picture cost a thousand guineas?"

He looked straight up into her eyes. Desperate as he was, he had no fear of her now.

"And the life of Donald Stewart, the mind of Sir Angus Saintsbury, of what worth are those?"

With a sinuous, serpentine grace, she sank upon the floor by the side of the chair—looking up at him. Margaret could see the great sapphires in her hair shooting out blue flame. But when she saw the face beneath its precious coronet, ice began to cluster round her heart, and the throbbing of all her pulses too, died away.

"No worth! Nothing!" the Countess answered. "Such lives are but dreams and shadows. In this world there are only two things that matter!"

"And what are those?"

"Vengeance and love, my prisoner, my captive!"

"You have had your vengeance," Ivor said, looking towards the corpse-like figure of Sir Angus Saintsbury. "Aren't you satisfied with that?"

She laughed, her arms went stealing up to his shoulders. "I have not even begun to slake my thirst," she murmured.

"Such a fire, if you really mean it, will consume you! Only a devil from hell could possibly endure it.

Her right arm was coiling round his neck. "Supposing I am a devil from hell" she said, "supposing that the Hammers of Hate are beating ceaselessly within my heart . . .

What then?"

"Hate of what? hate of whom?"

"Of the Clan whose lands adjoin my own. From time immemorial the Kyles and the Saintsburys have been at feud. I thought, I thought once . . . Yes, I thought our lands might be united, and our long hatred at an end."

"You loved Sir Angus Saintsbury—that boy's father! He spurned you!"

"Be careful, be very careful! I am in a kind mood to-night. Don't rouse me! We have said enough of vengeance, supposing I let that miserable creature go?"

"You've worked him a terrible wrong. It's the only thing you possibly can do. Let him go and recover himself among his friends."

The woman laughed. "Why should I let him go? He's mine, even as you are mine!"

"Yours!"—the strong, virile voice rang round the marble pillars. "Yours?"

"Yes, mine. I have you chained here. You are my captive. You are young and beautiful—am I not beautiful? Come to me. Be mine. Forget everything in the world but me. Choose!"

"Choose between what alternative?"

She rose and stood before him.

"I am beautiful!" she cried in a shrill voice. "Is it not so?"

"You are very beautiful, Madam."

"I offer you my beauty and myself. Let us love and forget the weary world. I will make a bargain with you! I will send that log back to his friends—alive. You came here to try and rescue him. You have failed We will send him back, Ivor, and then when you know what my love is like, you will join me in. . ."

"Madam, I make no bargains," the clear, young voice rang out. "I love one lady, and one only, and it's for her that I would die!"

"That girl," she hissed with horrid venom. "That girl," who steals to you at night, lost to all shame—"

Her passion choked her voice, but Ivor lifted his chained right hand.

"I think you proposed a bargain?" he said. "Love knows nothing of bargains. I decline to discuss this with you any more."

She sank upon her knees before him.

"Do you know," she said in a quiet voice, "that a horrible death awaits you? I offered you the freedom of Sir Angus if you. . ."

"Please don't say any more, Countess, you are horrible to me. Death is nothing. One thing I know, and it is this. Someone, whose name is too pure to be mentioned in this place, would die herself rather than I should rescue her brother by defiling the Sacrament of Love!"

"Pure?" . . . The word rang wickedly round the white hall. It was like the chord of a harp plucked suddenly in hell. Ivor didn't answer. His head drooped forward. He had made his decision and awaited the end.

Once more the slender scarlet figure came to him.

"Lover, life, happiness with me! Sir Angus restored to his people—you! for you I will give up all my vengeance! Say the word! I have loved many men; but you who have come to me so strangely, I could love as few men have been loved by women."

Ivor was possessed by an almost overpowering drowsiness. He was human. The honeyed voice, the fragrance, the loveliness of the Witch of Ravenrock had stirred him. One part of his soul as shaken to its foundation. But the lamp of his love, the light of his honour and devotion, still burned true. A great loathing, a rush of horror overwhelmed him, and he spoke to deadly purpose.

"I thank you very much," he said, "but readly, it cannot be done. Even if there were no other obstacle in the way, I am afraid, Countess, that you are too old! You see, you don't commend yourself to a man of my age by hinting at a decade of other loves!"

She looked at him for a moment, her lovely head not three inches before his face. What she saw there was enough.

She staggered back, upon the very verge of the central pool, caught her heels on the ankles of the rigid figure of Sir Angus Saintsbury, half fell, recovered herself and stood still.

Her face was so awful that the bound man in the chair, strong as he was, resolved to sacrifice his life rather than his honour, cowered and dropped his eyes.

For an instant all the sin and corruption of that powerful and evil soul blazed out in a devilish mask of hate and baffled desire. It was the face of a fury incarnate, and those who saw it might well have understood the old Greek legend of the terrible woman's face that turned to stone all those who looked upon it.

The great hall was absolutely still. The soft radiance filled its whiteness with mellow light. No stranger scene was ever set upon any stage—the corpse-like figure on the floor, the cowering man in the great chair, the crimson fury with the white, distorted face beneath its saphire crown.

At last the silence was broken. The Countess began to move. She glided over the tessellated pavement without a look at Ivor in the chair, and pulled aside one of the curtains under the opposite balcony to that where Margaret and her companions were hidden.

Like some huge reptile emerging from its lair, the bulk of the Chinaman heaved into view. For several minutes the two whispered together, and the sound was like the crackling of dry leaves.

Then the Countess disappeared and the Chinaman shuffled forward until he stood in front of Ivor, leaning on a thick stick of ebony.

"If you were to tell us how you got into the island, sir," he said in his oily voice, and with a sinister smile, "if you were to tell me this, and also a few details about your companion, I might be able to obtain a few concessions for you."

Ivor looked him up and down. "For a murderer," he said, "for a secret assassin, who strangles unoffending people with green cord, you are a singularly intelligent person."

Chang Li bowed. "An honest compliment is always pleasant," he answered "may I venture to pay one in my turn? You are a young gentleman of considerable courage and determination. But as to my question?"

"I shall not answer it. But in return I will give you a piece of information. You are a student of Shakespeare. Mr. Chang, and as such, you doubtless have a sense of tragedy. Allow me to inform you that your own, and that of the woman who owns this island is nearly played out!"

Chang Li said nothing for a moment, but nodded quietly.

"I had deduced as much," he answered. "From the first moment when your conversational Slotch friend with the hard pistol butt leapt upon me in the wood, I began to think rapidly. For my part, like most members of my nation, I am a fatalist. If the hour of my exist is at hand, I bow to the fact."

"There's not a doubt about it," Ivor answered. "Within a very few weeks you will become acquainted with that excellent institution, an English gallows."

The other purred with amusement. "I think not, I think not," he said shaking his head as if in pity. "Believe me, you are crude. There may be something behind your threats, or there may not. I am inclined to think there are. . . ."

Ivor interrupted him. "I tell you upon my honour," he said, "that vengeance is at hand. I am not alone upon this island. I have power behind me."

The Chinaman's tone changed instantly. "When you say 'upon your honour,' I believe you, sir. I have recently had an opportunity of observing a courage and constancy in the face of, shall we say, considerable temptation? hardly to be equalled by a well-born gentleman of my own country, where we are as ready to endure pain as to inflict it. But as far as you are concerned, let me remark that we still hold the trump card.

"That wretched creature there"—he made a contemptuous gesture with his hand to where Sir Angus lay—"half idiot as he is, will now be put to death. The same fate awaits you. It is not a question of hours, but literally of minutes."

"It seems to me," Ivor replied, venturing on one last threat, "that the matter very much depends on you—as far as the minutes are concerned. I am inclined to propose a bargain."

"May I ask of what kind?"

"Set me free, and escape from this accursed place as quickly as you can. I will not take steps to pursue you. It's a bargain that my whole soul revolts from suggesting, but I regard the life of Sir Angus Saintsbury as more precious than my own, and my own as more precious than yours."

Chang Li sighed. "It's a fair proposal," he said, "though you make it with true British contempt for another nationality which you cannot even begin to understand. Sir, I refuse it!"

"Then we need not discuss the matter any further. If you don't understand your own interests, I can say no more."

"I think you are a little hard on me, Mr. McGregor. As you have only a few minutes to live, allow me to make myself clear, as from one gentleman to another."

"Gentleman!"

"Yes, strange as you may think it, I am a Chinese gentleman. Many years ago, when the late Earl of Kyle was in my country, he did my family a service which nothing could ever repay. In return for that service my honourable father vowed me to the family of Kyle. I was a lad of eighteen at the time, a Mandarin of the second class—equal in rank in every way to his late lordship. I was chosen by my family to pay their debt, and I shall do it to the end. It is a simple duty to my ancestors—that is how we look at things in China."

"Then I offer you life and freedom from the results of your crime. . . ."

"And fully believing that you have the power to do this, even though you are on the brink of death, I beg to honourably decline your proposition. You yourself declined a somewhat similar one a few moments ago."

Chang Li bowed, not this time in mockery and Ivor also inclined his head.

Well! that was the last chance of all! It was over now, he must summon up all his courage to die as a gentleman should.

"I understand you," he said. "I believe your actions to be utterly wicked and wrong but I can at least understand your point of view. So be it."

"There's one thing I can do for you." Chang Li went on, speaking quickly and looking round the hall as he did so. "There was to have been torture before your death. I was to have inflicted it"—he drew aside his yellow robe and showed a short sword in an embroidered scabbard hanging from his belt. He unhooked it and threw it on the floor. "I shall tell my mistress that there is no time for that. She's mad to-night—indeed, I think she has been mad for a long time. Still, she will listen to me, and I can spare you that." He pointed to the sword upon the floor.

"You would have done it?" Ivor asked in astonishment.

"Most certainly I should have done it at her command. We are not as Westerns are."

"Allow me to ask a further favour, what is the proposed plan?"

"Her ladyship has decided. Sir Angus, who is still unconscious, is to be tied hands and feet and gently lowered into that pool of water before you. Her ladyship wishes to see him die, and it's designed that you shall also be a spectator."

Ivor's face grew very white. "And after that?"

"After that, Mr. McGregor, you yourself will make your exit in the same way. The pool is shallow, there's not more than four feet of water in it, and the lights from above illuminate it to the bottom. I believe her ladyship designs to watch your face—"

"Very well. I am glad you are not going to experiment on me beforehand. Many thanks. Might I ask one last favour?"

"If it's in my power to grant it without being disloyal."

"Only this, if within the next few hours you meet Miss Saintsbury, tell her that I did my best, and died loving her."

"I think I can arrange that, but I may be dead myself before I meet her."

"That's very likely, Mr. Chang Li,—I notice that you thoroughly appreciate the situation, and that it's indeed a question of minutes for all of us!"

"I know. I have felt it from the first. But I must do my duty.

There was a rattle of curtain rings, and the Countess of Kyle came out and stood before the chair.

She had changed her clothes. She now wore an evening robe of dark purple. The sapphires were gone from her hair, which was unconfined, and fell around her like a dark cloak. Her eyes were dreamy—the beautiful red lips twitched a little.

"Have you told him, Chang Li?" she asked.

"The honourable gentleman knows, and is prepared."

Tears began to fall upon the soft, rounded cheeks. She threw up her white arms towards the dome.

"My vengeance," she wailed, "it has to be, it must be. Kyle must triumph over Ben Scourie. Destroy him, Chang Li. O! all earth and air seem only burning fire." She bent down, went up to Ivor McGregor, and tapped him on the knee. "I hear dead sounds," she said, in a hissing whisper, "dead sounds like footsteps upon wool? Where is your love, the nicht, Ivor Gregor McGregor? Ah, wae is me!"

An eldritch shriek shivered through the hall.

"Ah! if I had her, if I had her—the last of them all! To throw and drown with that that was once her bonny brother."

She wheeled round—"You shall see him die now, Ivor, and in five minutes mair I'll watch your face as ye drown too! You'll be too late then to call on me, as the water fills your lungs!"

Up in the gallery Margaret saw the great Chinaman was kneeling by the side of her brother. Quick, dexterous hands were tying the ankles and wrists.

"Be ready," she whispered fiercely. "Cover those two people! If necessary shoot them dead. And when I call drop over the balcony—the three of you—Ben Scourie goes to Kyle."

She crept away from them, covered a rectangle of the balcony and came noiselessly down the stairs into the hall—a tall figure shrouded in black.

None of the people below saw her. The Countess was staring into Ivor McGregor's face. The Chinaman was busy with his dreadful work. She gained the opposite side of the pool, and then threw of her cloak with a loud cry.

"Jean MacPherson of Cluny, Countess of Kyle," she called in a ringing voice, "here we stand, face to face at last!"

A mighty shout followed the echo of her voice and drowned it.

"Margaret! Margaret! Margaret!"

"I am here, Ivor," the girl cried, "oh, true lover and most perfect knight. I am here and this is the end!"

Mr. Chang Li suddenly left his abominable occupation and stood upright.

"So soon as this!" he murmured to himself—"well, I warned her this morning in the pavilion."

Faithful to the last he glided up to the Countess, who remained where she was, incapable of movement, a column of frozen purple.

The immense, corpulent figure almost enveloped the other. Then there was a sudden movement of dissolution, and Chang Li heaved Sir Angus Saintsbury into the pool.

There was a loud splash, a dreadful maniacal laugh, and then a thunder of shots from the balcony.

Three men dropped down upon the floor. One of them, it was Laing, dived into the pool, and in a second stood up, dripping water, with Sir Angus in his arms. He waded to the opposite bank, and Margaret fell beside her brother, heeding nought else. The men in the balcony had fired over the heads of the actors in the arena. No one was hit or hurt. But now Blacow threw away his pistol and leapt with a roar like a lion at Chang Li.

The little man with the long arms, caught the Chinaman in a terrible, steel-like grip. They fell with a crash upon the pavement, and rolled over each other, snardling in a fight to the death.

Chang Li had the advantage. He caught Blacow's face in his yellow hands, and slowly, inch by inch, pressed the head back until the moment should come when the top of the spine was broken. The muscles of the Lancastrian's powerful neck resisted with tremendous power, but little by little he felt his strength departing, and as he did so, he tightened his grip round the other's chest, hugging him like a bear.

It was an Homeric contest. With short grunting pans, the antagonists heaved and rolled upon the edge of the pool.

Gordon was freeing Ivor from his chains, tearing them from the staples in the wood by sheer strength—for it was impossible to unlock the handcuffs or the ankle bracelets.

The great white hall was filled with a riot of sound, and, standing still as a statue, the Countess of Kyle, remained upon the edge of the marble bath. She seemed to know nothing of what was going on.

A loud call. . . "Laing, Gordon, he's killing me!"

Laing was too far away, and the water was between him and his friend. But Gordon heard the cry for help, pulled his pistol out of his pocket, flung himself upon the writhing heap, and shot Chang Li straight through the lungs.

The great body relaxed its hold as Gordon pulled Blacow away. The Chinaman settled down upon his back. The yellow eyelids began to close upon the oblique, black slits of his eyes. The mouth was smiling, still as he quivered, and his dark but faithful soul went to its Maker.

"That's all of them for the present, sir," Gordon said as Ivor staggered up from his chair. "What about the lady?"

On the other side of the pool Laing and Margaret were assisting Sir Angus to his feet. The young man was sobbing. His arms were round his sister's neck. They could hear his voice, thin and pitiful.

"Oh, Meg, you have come to me at last. Thank God for that, thank God you have come at last!"

Laing took him in his arms. "This is no scene for you, Sir Angus," he said, "you come with me, and Miss Margaret will see you later."

The Scotsman's voice was gentle, but his eyes were cold and hard. He looked into Margaret's eyes and they understood each other.

Margaret walked round the basin, past the dead Chairman, on whose body she never glanced, and stepped straight up to the Countess of Kyle.

Just as she did so, a curtained door under the balcony was violently wrenched aside, and the two kilted footmen came running in, shouting as they did so.

Blacow was kneeling by the side of his adversary, half unconscious, but Gordon raised his pistol, shot one of the men through the leg, and threatened the other.

"Lie down on your faces, ye swine o' Kyle," he cried, "lie down unless I kill ye both!"

The men knelt and fell upon their faces. A groan of agony came from the one who had been shot in the knee.

"Countess of Kyle, you have done your worst. For three hundred years our Clans have fought together. Now, Ben Scourie has won."

The Countess passed one white hand before her face. She seemed to be awakening from a dream.

"So you are Margaret Saintsbury!" she said in a low voice. "Yes! you are very beautiful, you are as beautiful as they told me you were! And that's your lad!"

She turned to where Ivor stood, swaying like a man about to fall.

"His lips for your lips," she said in a simple voice, "though I wanted them for my own. Look at me, Margaret Saintsbury!"

She put her arms upon Margaret's shoulders, and the girl saw the lovely, olive-coloured face turn dusky grey, the light fade from the black eyes. The colour from the coral lips ebbed like a receding tide. It was as though a woman who had preserved her youth beyond its proper durance had suddenly fallen upon the sword of time.

A gust of wind, suddenly arisen, sighed over the dome above.

The next event happened with extraordinary quickness. The Countess whipped away from Margaret, stooped down by the chair in which Ivor had been bound, and caught up the sword of Chang Li. The embroidered scabbard was flung off and fell with a splash into the pool. The broad, bright blade gleamed for an instant, and then the purple figure fell forward upon it with a shout of "Kyle! Kyle! Kyle!"

The pierced body rolled over upon its back. For one second the lovely mouth held itself back. For one second the lovely mouth held itself back from the rictus of death.

"Ma men are coming, my bonnie men are coming! Ye'll be beaten by ma bonnie men, ye that think ye sae secure Kyle!" . . . and so she died, and the sword rattled.

"Listen!" Ivor whispered.

They heard the skirl and swirl of approaching pipes.

"They'll be on us in five minutes," Gordon said, "and we canna put up a feight.'

For the first time that night, Ivor and Margaret came together. One look was enough. One handclasp told them everything.

"Quick," Laing cried. "Sir Angus can walk the noo! I hae closed the door in the hall, and we must go tae the ship by another way."

"Through the curtains," Blacow called. "There must be rooms which lead to the terrace round the Castle. We cannot go through the quadrangle again. The women and the people in the kitchen must have heard something by now. After me, Mr. Ivor!"

He led the way towards a curtained archway—keen and adequate as ever, though they found afterwards that he had three ribs broken. They all pressed after him, terror at their heels.

It was Ivor who looked back before the curtain fell.

The white marble hall with its pillars and galleries was filled with pearly light. The central pool of green water—under which he might have been lying dead—was absolutely still. From a purple figure upon the brink, a scarlet was finding its way into the water, and beyond there was a heaply yellow mound . . .

They hurried through ante-room after ante-room, full of rich furniture, famous paintings and china in priceless cabinets.

They came out upon a white stone terrace. The night air struck cool upon their faces.

"To the left!" Blacow shouted, "it's the only way to get round the Castle and on to the causeway. Heavens! but we'll have to be quick!"

It was so indeed. As they swept along, Blacow and Gordon half carrying Sir Angus, they turned their backs to the lake and saw the torches of the search parties converging upon the Castle.

The Clan of Kyle were coming down through the pine woods to the causeway head. There was a sound of many voices.

"They'll be on the causeway in five minutes," Gordon whispered. "Quick, through this garden—yes, we're all right. We can get down to the boat before they see us!"

It was true. They hurried through the little garden, burst open a wicket gate, and found themselves upon the long pier, not twenty yards from the steps which led down into the lake.

Ivor was the first upon the deck. Gordon and Blacow passed Sir Angus down through the cunning tower, and Margaret followed them.

"Just in time," Ivor said to Laing.

The two men looked at each other. Both were trembling.

"Aye, juist in time, Mr. Ivor. Hist, hearken to that, now, do you hear the pipes?"

The drone and scream of the pipes came beating down from the forest, Laing caught Ivor by the wrist.

"That's Seaumus MacLaren," he said, "head piper o' Kyle. I couldna be mistook. Man, d'ye hear what he's playing?"

"It seems to me like the Lament. Isn't it 'Lochaber No More?'"

A deep voice interrupted them, a strong hand pulled them into the conning tower.

"That's Seaumus MacLaren," he said, "head piper o' Kyle. I couldna be mistook. Man, d'ye hear what he's playing?"

"It seems to me like the Lament. Isn't it 'Lochaber No More?'"

A deep voice interrupted them, a strong hand pulled them into the conning tower.

"That's the Death Song of Kyle," Gordon said. "Have the bolts fallen? Rigth! please get you down below. We're going to sink. We're going to get out of this with the ebb of the tide, and, God help us! It's time enough!"

Throb, throb, throb. The "Vengeance" was finding its way out through the caverns towards the open sea.

In the cabin, Margaret stood hand in hand with Ivor. They were both looking down upon a young face, from which the lines of suffering were already dying away.

"He'll never lead Ben Scourie," she said wistfully.

"But he'll be in our care, Margaret!"

"There's much before us," the girl said in an almost dreaming voice. "There are many things to straighten out. Ivor, I am tired of horrors. I feel as if I just want to go to sleep, and wake up healed of a deep wound. It has been too awful, too terrible!"

Then he took her into his arms and kissed her gently upon her lips.

"Darling, the night is over. Life stretches before us, sweet and clear!"

There was a knock upon the cabin door. Rob Grier, the electrician, shambled in.

"We're just about to make the Eskmouth Creek," he said. "Mr. Gordon wants you to come up. He says that he has never seen such a beautiful sunrise in his life."

[THE END.]

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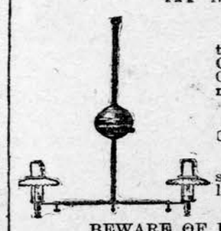
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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Yesterday's improvement in the monsoon is maintained. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, the northern half of Hyderabad, Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Eastern Bengal, Central India west, in southern half of Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in south-east Madras, north Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Table Island, Tavoy two inches, Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu one and half, Akyab three, Seoni, Chanda three quarters, Marmagao one and half, Bangalore two, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—A few falls may set in to-morrow in the extreme north of India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.874 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5 "
Dew Point	74.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.760 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.9 "
Minimum do.	79.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	117 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.04 Inches
Total fall during month	2.04 "
Do. do. year	34.43 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th Sept.	0.04 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sept					Sept				
Wed.	18	m	9	18	27	18	m	2	41	17	3
			9	27a	26			8	29a	17	8
Thur	19	m	10	0	28	19	m	3	30	16	6
			10	19a	28			4	8a	16	3
Fri.	20	m	10	41	28	20	m	4	18	16	0
			11	8a	29			4	47a	15	1
Sat.	21	m	11	22	29	21	m	5	5	15	9
			11	57a	29			5	30a	14	2
Sun.	22		0	3a	29	22	m	5	52	15	10
								6	19a	13	1
Mon.	23	m	0	41	29	23	m	6	33	16	
			0	45a	28			6	57a	13	10
Tues.	24	m	1	29	29	24	m	7	27	17	4
			1	29a	27			7	57a	14	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
Sept. 18 (Wednesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39m.
" 19 (Thursday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39m.
" 20 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38m.
" 21 (Saturday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 37m.
" 22 (Sunday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 36m.
" 23 (Monday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35m.
" 24 (Tuesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Sept. 5d. 4h 18.7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 8h. 32.3m. p.m. Full Moon 20d 6h. 30.9m p.m., Last quarter 27d. 10h 8.6m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th September 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal and day temperature in slight or moderate excess except in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air continues very dry and during the day much hotter than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where moderate cloud prevails. Humidity is below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and at a few stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.19in. of rain. Skies continue lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally bebeblow normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally in the south of the division; Amraoti reports 0.17in. Nagpur 0.18in. and Chanda 0.77in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north and moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.48in. Mormugao 1.30in. and Karwar 0.26in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and local rain in the north Bombay Deccan and north-east Hyderabad; Bijapur reports 0.52in. Sholapur 0.13in. Malegaon 0.33in. and Nizamabad 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad and at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan and local in Central India West, the south of the Central Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and north-east Hyderabad. In south-east Madras, Mysore and the Madras Deccan locally heavy rain has fallen, the largest amount being 1.80in. at Bangalore. Day temperature remains high in the east Punjab, the United Provinces and the west of the Central Provinces.

A decrease of rainfall appears probable in the Konkan and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of September 1918.

STATIONS.	Temg. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (17th Sept)	92.2	78.0	60	..	0	—0.01
Jask	97.3	77.2	68	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (7th Sept)	90.1	80.1	71	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.0	75.6	60	..	1.57	—3.89
Rawalpindi	94.2	67.2	62	..	13.63	—7.56
Lahore	104.8	72.9	59	..	6.97	—7.71
Hissar	101.0	73.0	74	..	5.04	—4.29
Ambala	101.7	73.3	50	..	9.44	—13.01
Delhi	99.6	77.8	49	..	10.20	—11.39
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.4	77.8	48	..	11.83	—10.24
Mainpuri	100.8	78.2	50	..	11.83	—9.89
Jhansi	97.9	76.6	54	..	14.0	—16.68
Cawnpore	100.6	79.9	46	..	16.82	—14.16
Allahabad	97.8	78.6	57	..	15.44	—6.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	108.9	81.8	73	..	0	—2.15
Karachi	84.2	76.8	80	..	0.34	—5.31
Ajmer	93.8	65.0	69	..	5.63	—11.90
Jaipur	97.0	72.4	59	..	8.48	—5.08
Kotah	96.6	77.0	58	..	14.2	—8.96
Mount Abu	74.2	62.4	80	..	35.58	—18.99
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	75.7	60	..	3.77	—10.38
Dwarka	86.8	79.3	76	..	1.05	—13.42
Veraval	86.1	79.0	77	..	6.86	—10.96
Rajkot	94.8	67.6	58	..	3.74	—15.54
Bhavnagar Para	93.2	73.8	76	..	8.27	—5.12
Surat	91.5	75.4	69	..	15.15	—22.19
Ahmedabad	95.8	74.1	68	..	7.35	—10.61
Deesa	96.6	71.9	78	..	16.33	—6.63
Neemuch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indore	91.6	69.1	87	0.19	15.37	—13.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97.5	75.5	75	..	37.10	—10.70
Sangur	92.0	72.7	66	..	31.17	—7.67
Hoshangabad	92.2	77.4	84	..	25.80	—10.78
Khandwa	98.8	75.2	70	..	18.06	—11.93
Akola	96.4	77.5	60	..	9.8	—15.62
Amraoti	91.8	73.8	70	0.17	16.99	—9.37
Nagpur	94.7	76.0	70	0.13	23.63	—13.84
Chanda	87.5	76.2	94	0.77	5.04	—8.72
Raipur	91.1	76.0	74	..	60.44	+18.75
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.9	77.9	80	0.15	2.61	—42.06
Ratnagiri	86.7	76.8	74	0.48	61.32	—39.95
Marmagao	85.4	..	75	1.30	32.97	—0.10
Karwar	85.0	75.8	93	0.26	60.41	—46.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.7	69.3	74	0.33	4.96	—11.64
Ahmednagar	85.6	70.9	80	..	8.90	—11.77
Poona	87.0	70.8	87	..	3.59	—14.91
Sholapur	93.0	71.4	53	0.10	3.47	—13.05
Bijapur	84.0	69.9	80	0.52	8.33	—5.43
Belgaum	83.4	69.8	83	..	17.63	—20.16
Aurangabad	88.0	70.8	65	0.01	8.47	—16.32
Nhamabad (Indur)	91.1	72.8	60	0.16	6.18	—17.91
Hyderabad	91.8	73.9	82	..	11.06	—11.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.1	74.8	82	..	56.60	—48.81
Calicut	86.3	74.6	84	..	62.64	—42.07
Cochin	87.3	76.3	77	..	83.72	—30.72
Colombo	88.1	72.5	94	..	10.50	—8.96
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.3	77.2	80	0.40	9.34	—1.97
Bellary	89.3	73.5	74	..	4.08	—8.13
Cuddapah	93.8	73.1	87	1.10	10.81	—5.54
Madras	93.5	77.9	73	..	7.21	—.98
Bangalore	88.5	65.8	85	1.80	0.98	—5.46
Coimbatore	93.8	71.6	70	..	8.67	—.37
Trichinopoly	95.8	72.4	73	1.10	0.72	+1.76
Negapatam	94.0	77.8	82	0.34	5.85	—3.38

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Times, on the 18th September 1918 was 30.115 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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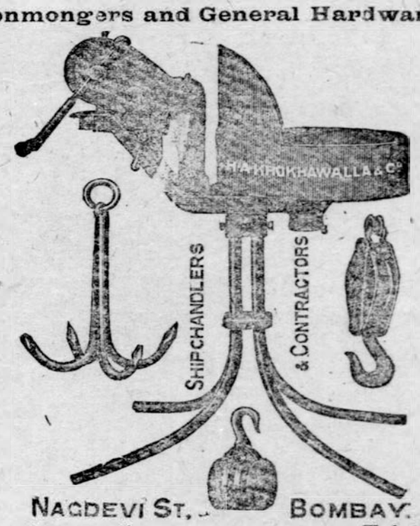

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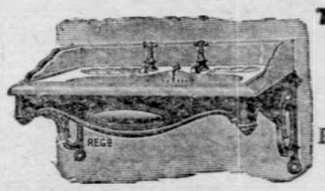

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